FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA ACCUSES NATO, WARSAW PACT OF WAR 'HYSTERIA'

AU101113 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 10 Dec 80

["Warmongering Meeting of the Aggressive NATO block"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 10 Dec (ATA)--The defence ministers of the aggressive bloc of NATO started a new session in Brussels. The meeting takes place at a time when the rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists has been greatly aggravated. In Moscow the military chiefs of the Warsaw Treaty just wound up the discussions with regard to the acceleration of the programmes of the increase of the striking force of their bloc. Precisely, in such an atmosphere, the Pentagon generals are now discussing in Brussels "the indispensability of implementing the measures" of the increase of the military alertness of the aggressive block of NATO. Therefore, in essence stands the same "argument" presented during the sessions of the Warsaw Treaty: the preservation at all costs of the "balance of the military power" as the sole means to allegedly secure peace on the European Continent.

The warmongering hysteria which prevails in the successive meetings of the aggressive blocs of NATO and Warsaw Treaty is accompanied by concrete actions. The U.S. congress approved of late the new military budget in value terms of 160 billion dollars; 22 billion dollars more than the budget of this year, exceeding the forecasts of the White House by 5.6 billion dollars. At these moments, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists seek obedience and submission on the part of the allies. The recent meetings organized by them in Moscow and Brussels serve to these ends.

LLESHI RECEIVES DUTCH AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU082135 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today in the reception hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Maarten Pieter Stefan van Berckel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Bashkim Fitarka, director of the second directorate of the ministry of foreign affairs, and Jovan Antoni, director of the Protocol Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took part in the presentation of credentials ceremony.

BRIEFS

PRISTINA RADIO-TV COOPERATION--At the invitation of the general department of the Albanian Radio-television, a delegation of the Pristina Radio-television, headed by the general director Riza Alaj arrived in Tirana, yesterday. The delegation was welcomed by the deputy director general of Radio-television Marash Hajati. [Tirana ATA English 0900 GMT 4 Dec 80 AU] In the framework of the cooperation agreement between Tirana Radio-TV and Pristina Radio-TV, a protocol for cooperation in 1981 was signed today in Tirana between the two institutions. Cajup Rusmali, director general of Tirana Radio-TV signed on the Albanian side and Riza Alaj on behalf of Pristina Radio-TV. The signing ceremony was attended by the two delegations, as well as by Muharrem Cela, deputy director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Branko Komatina, ambassador extraordinary and planipotentiary of the SFRY, was also present. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 80 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION

Joint Communique

AU100910 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Dec 80 p 2

[Communique on visit by a People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, issued in Sofia on 3 December 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] headed by Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, [DRA] paid an official friendly visit to our country.

During the visit Nur Ahmad Nur, the leader of the PDPA delegation, was received by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; he presented a personal message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and premier of the DRA, expressing satisfaction at the active and deeply internationalist stand adopted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards the cause of the revolution in Afghanistan.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on the development of our country and on the preparations for the 12th BCP Congress made by the party and the entire Bulgarian people. Comrade Zhivkov once more expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people over the just struggle of the fraternal people of Afghanistan in defending the independence and sovereignty of the country and expressed his confidence in the further ascending development of all-round, bilateral relations between the two parties and countries.

On behalf of the PDPA and the DRA, Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur expressed his high appreciation at the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society and presented the most sincere wishes for the fruitful work of the 12th BCP Congress and for new comprehensive successes of Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people.

The PDPA delegation held meetings and talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, and with secretaries of the BCP Central Committee--Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov--as well as with heads of BCP Central Committee departments and leaders of social organizations. The delegation visited Varna and Blagoevgrad Okrugs, where meetings were held and talks conducted with party and state leaders, leaders of the Fatherland Front and other mass organizations. The delegation was briefed on the working people's achievements and their preparations for a worthy celebration of the 12th BCP Congress.

At the talks between the delegations of the BCP and the PDPA, which proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and fraternal atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding, the two delegations briefed each other on their parties' tasks and activities at the present stage of development. They also discussed a number of questions of an international character, as well as topics concerning the further development and expansion of the relations and cooperation between the two parties, the mass organizations of the two countries and between the two friendly peoples.

The delegation of the PDPA Central Committee pointed out the remarkable unity and cohesion of the working people and of the entire Bulgarian people around the BCP Central Committee, as well as around the April line of the BCP Central Committee and stressed the tremendous significance of the principled and consistent policy which the Dimitrov BCP Central Committee, under the leadership of Todor Zhivkov, its first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is conducting in strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

The Afghan comrades told about the work which is now being conducted in the DRA in implementing the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, about the measures aimed at intensifying the struggle against intervention and counterrevolution and about progress in implementing the program for radical socioeconomic changes and cultural transformations, which is being implemented in a deeply democratic way, a program aimed at building a new society in Afghanistan, a society based on the principles of equal rights and social justice. The Afghan comrades pointed out the historical importance of the visit paid by a party and government delegation headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal to the USSR and the talks the delegation held with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As a result of this visit, decisions were adopted which were unanimously approved by the fourth PDPA Central Committee plenum.

The delegation of the BCP Central Committee once more confirmed the unreserved support and revolutionary solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarian people with the struggle of the PDPA and all revolutionary and patriotic forces of the country in defense of the historical achievements of the Afghan people against imperialist interference into the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people welcome the thoroughly positive changes that have occurred in the country since the beginning of the second stage of the April revolution, and express their firm confidence that the Afghan people--rallied around their vanguard, the PDPA, headed by Babrak Karmal, its outstanding leader--will achieve historical new successes in further developing the Afghan revolution.

The BCP Central Committee delegation expressed comprehensive support and solidarity with the principled and deeply peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA--a policy aimed at peace and security in that area, as well as throughout the world. The BCP delegation pointed out the important role played by the DRA in consolidating the anti-imperialist, peace-loving and democratic character of the nonaligned countries movement. The Bulgarian delegation thinks that the proposals submitted by the Afghan Government on 14 May 1980 represent a solid basis for peaceful settlement of relations of the DRA with its neighbors, primarily with Pakistan.

The two delegations once more confirmed the unanimity of stands taken by the BCP and the PDPA on the international topics reviewed during their talks. They expressed their resolve to continue the policy of detente in the world and to foil the attempts of the imperialist circles to impede progressive historical changes and shift the established balance of forces in the world to their own advantage in addition to foiling their attempts to obtain military superiority through intensifying the armaments race. The two delegations stressed that none of the problems which are the concern of mankind can be settled from a position of strength or political "diktat." The two sides expressed their profound confidence that the preservation and consolidation of the process of detente is the most important task facing all governments and peoples. In this connection they noted with satisfaction the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States to take up the practical discussion of the questions of limiting nuclear rearmament in Europe and once more stressed the exceptionally important significance of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the 35th UN General Assembly session, proposals aimed at alleviating military danger, consolidating universal peace and taming the armaments race.

The delegation of the PDPA Central Committee declared its full support for the peace initiatives launched on 15 May 1980 at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and to the constructive proposals submitted by the fraternal socialist countries at the Madrid meeting.

The two delegations noted with concern that the situation in Asia has been aggravated recently as a result of the coordinated actions of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. In this connection the two delegations stressed the positive role played by the policy of the Soviet Union in preserving peace and security in Asia. They once more confirmed their full approval of the selfless assistance rendered by the USSR to Afghanistan--assistance aimed at stopping the aggression of foreign reactionary forces, preserving the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and assisting the economy of the country and the spiritual resurrection of Afghanistan.

The two delegations reviewed the implementation of the cooperation protocol signed between the BCP and the PDPA for the period 1980-81 and ascertained with satisfaction that this protocol is being successfully implemented. The two delegations reaffirmed their decisive resolve to persist in developing and intensifying their relations on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism in the interests of the friendly peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Nur Ahmad Nur Interview

AU051410 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA)--Mr Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, thinks that the tasks the party is facing for the consolidation of the unity of the progressive forces in Afghanistan and for defending the gains of the April revolution are being successfully solved. He says in an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "In the complicated and difficult situation set through the direct interference of imperialism, hegemony and reaction in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, with the overt aim of diverting our people from the road they have chosen, we had to unite all the patriotic forces, to inspire the people with confidence, to organize the restoration of the country, to repulse the enemy's attacks and to defeat the bandit groupings sent from Pakistan".

Mr Nur Ahmad Nur points out that in the carrying through of the important socioeconomic reforms and to oppose the hostile actions the party has the full and the widest backing of the people.

"Our government has been doing and is doing everything necessary to lay the foundations of friendly, good-neighbourly and mutually advantageous relations with all the adjacent countries, including Pakistan", he says. Mr Nur emphasizes that Afghanistan's constructive foreign political initiative of May 14th of this year, which resounded on a broad scale as a specific realistic programme, is a proof of Afghanistan's determination to ensure peace and security both for the Afghan people and for the peoples of the other countries in the area and in Asia as a whole.

About the traditional and sound friendship of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union he stresses: "In the hardest days of our new history we turned to the Soviet Union demanding its help to our people to defend their freedom, national independence and territorial integrity of their country, to defend their revolutionary gains and to resist the outer enemies. This request of ours was responded to and Lenin's country once again proved its loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism".

BTA EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR PEOPLE

AU100945 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 10 Dec 80

[BTA news analyst Todor Stoyanov commentary: "Solidarity With the Cause of El Salvador"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Dec BTA--The indifference to crimes against a people has always been regarded to be a (?way) of complicity with the criminals. Indifference, however, is ever less tolerated and acts of solidarity against it are frequently witnessed in our time.

The world public represented by the World Peace Council has announced the days from December 8 through 15 for an international week of solidarity with the people of El Salvador.

Manslaughter is not only a moral problem, though it does affect the consciousness of humanity. Genocide is also a political phenomena arousing wrath and indignation no matter what kind of a smoke screen is used to conceal it. The people of Bulgaria, themselves subject to massacre in the last century and in the years of fascism, have joined the protesters against the advocates of violence in distant El Salvador, where it has taken the dimensions of a genuine genocide.

The Bulgarians cannot watch impartially the national tragedy staged by Salvadorean tyrants and their patrons in Washington. Their internationalism make them join the ranks of those who condemn the bloody reprisals against freedom fighters and the thousands of their supporters.

Washington's imperialist doctrine known as "Monroe" does not actually mean America for the Americans, but America for the northern Americans. From Alaska down to Cape Horn, a land dominated by the money, the will and the dictation of Washington stretches.

Nicaragua is now followed by El Salvador fighting to tear away from the shameful chain of dependence on the "northern colossus." Its efforts and revolutionary determination to reform an oppressing and anachronic reality are applauded by the nations.

We side with the victims against their executors for both moral and political reasons. The cause of fighting in El Salvador is ardently supported, now and in the future, by the whole Bulgarian people.

Especially now, when the Honduran, Guatemalan and other "banana" colonels spurred by Washington are about to launch a common assault against the Salvadorean guerrilla fighters to rescue the terrorist regime of the junta from collapse.

FILM-MAKING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV IN SOFIA

OW101617 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Dec (VNA) -- Vietnam and Bulgaria have signed a protocol on cooperation in film-making for 1981-1985.

Signatories were Ha Xuan Truong, vice minister of culture, and Nicolai Nesov [as received], representative of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

The signing ceremony in Sofia was attended by Vietnamese Ambassador Le Quang Hiep, and others.

Under the protocol, Bulgaria will help Vietnam train film industry personnel. The two countries will exchange delegations to discuss experiences in the making of documentary and cartoon films.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Ha Xuan Truong was received by Mme Kina Boyadzhieva, first deputy head of the Cultural Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. He attended a ceremony opening a week of Vietnamese films in Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV SENDS TELEGRAM TO FINLAND'S KEKKONEN

AU051616 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Dec (BTA)--Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, sent a message of greetings to the president of Finland, Mr Urho Kekkonen, on the occasion of December 6--the national day of Finland. Most sincere greetings are conveyed in the message and wishes are expressed for the well-being of the friendly Finnish people.

"Bulgaria highly values Finland's contribution and your personal contribution to the consolidation of security and cooperation on our continent, for the further deepening of the process of detente", reads the message in part. Confidence is also expressed in it that relations between Bulgaria and Finland will continue to develop along ascending lines in the interest of the two nations, in the interest of the world peace.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE, NETHERLANDS ENVOYS

Portuguese Ambassador

AU101953 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Dec (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, received here today the newly-appointed Portuguese ambassador to Bulgaria, Dr Roberto Pereira de Sousa, who presented his credentials.

At the ceremony, the two sides expressed willingness to extend and deepen Bulgaro-Portuguese relations.

Netherlands Ambassador

AU102002 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Dec (BTA)--"The harmonious development of Bulgaro-Netherlands relations in recent years gives rise to hopes and optimism that there are favourable possibilities for their further expansion", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, today at the ceremony of receiving the credentials of the newly-appointed Dutch ambassador here, Mr Cornelius Gerrit Van Geest.

The Dutch ambassador assessed relations between Bulgaria and Holland as excellent and expressed readiness to study and use all the possibilities for their strengthening and expansion.

KUBADINSKI CLOSES SOFIA FATHERLAND FRONT MEETING

AU101717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The national conference of chairmen of Fatherland Front okrug and municipal committees and of the presidencies of local Bulgarian women's movement organizations ended in Sofia today.

The results of implementing socioeconomic tasks were assessed in anticipation of worthily greeting the 12th BCP Congress.

In his closing speech Comrade Pencho Kubadinski dealt with the role and place of the Fatherland Front in the ideological-political education of the working people and in the country's socioeconomic development. He dwelled on the settlement of problems in urbanizing inhabited settlements, with the consolidation of private plots, with collecting secondary raw materials, and in connection with conserving fuel and raw materials.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTION' IN POLAND

AU110800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Dec 80 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Attempts At Destabilizing the Situation"]

[Text] According to reports from various parts of Poland, the counterrevolutionary groups operating under "Solidarity's" shield are going over to open confrontation with the local PZPR organizations and also with the administrations of certain enterprises and institutions.

Instances have been noted where activists, who had made their disagreement with the demands of instigators obvious at a meeting, have been removed from their posts.

It is typical that in the last few days, in a number of "Solidarity" committees, trade union functionaries have begun to be replaced by persons holding evident antigovernment positions.

These and other facts document that the counterrevolution is aiming at further destabilizing the situation in Poland and at sharpening the political battle.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES FRG PRESS ON POLISH EVENTS

AU101543 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 December on page 6 carries in its column "Documentation" an article by Cyril Smolik and Frantisek Vonderka entitled "Badly Concealed Wishes; the FRG Bourgeois Press on Events in Poland." The article notes that, "since the middle of this year, the newspaper and periodicals in the FRG have been increasingly escalating a suspicious 'interest' in the internal life in Poland; and the conspicuous conformity with similar articles carried by the bourgeois press (by the very same newspapers and periodicals) on the situation in Czechoslovakia in 1968 directly strikes one's eye." The article quotes several FRG papers to show how they "dramatize events" by "openly evoking hysteria and panic of the coming days among their readers. Self-evidently, in doing this they are not concerned with manipulating their own citizens, even though they thus skillfully divert attention from domestic events. They are obviously trying to impress people beyond the FRG borders."

The article adds: "Today, as in 1968, the FRG bourgeois press is systematically producing fabrications and combinations on how the opposition, which is just waiting for a suitable occasion, is bubbling over in the socialist states. Every move in our society is therefore for the anticommunists a 'result of sharp internal battles.' They also like to cite international considerations, so as to make the petit bourgeois yet more terrified, indignant and disturbed."

After again quoting from the FRG press in 1968 and today to prove this point, the article goes on to compare the FRG press headlines in 1968 and 1980 to show the continuing "interest in the disintegration of communism" and the increasing appearance of "dusted-off anti-Sovietism," coupled with mentions of the "threat from Moscow." The article states that in the FRG press a part of this anti-Sovietism is to "drive wedges between the socialist states" according to Brzezinski. It supports this opinion by quotes from the 1968 and 1980 FRG press, and adds: "Those voices in the socialist states which express concern are presented as meddling; the impression is created of their grudge against each other, and the fact is concealed that it is the states of the socialist community that are at present granting Poland increased economic assistance." By citing Helmut Schmidt and Solidarity spokesmen, the article shows how statements on interference in Polish internal affairs differ, and notes how "the capitalist world always offers assistance whenever the substance of socialism and communism is attacked."

The article stresses that reports on Walesa-CDU talks and the Western preparedness to help Poland, are aimed at persuading the public that Poland's real friends are only in the West, and that these reports are aimed at Radio Free Europe listeners in Poland.

The article then deals with Walesa's ties with the Catholic Church. After elaborating on the "capitalist world's offer of 'advantageous' financial loans whenever there is a possibility of breaking socialism," again substantiating this with quotes from the 1968 and 1980 FRG press, the article states: "Like that time in our own country, today the revanchists also want to gain much from the internal events in Poland. And the enemies of socialism are accepting them into their ranks. (We must again recall how thousands of Sudeten Germans enthusiastically signed the so-called Charter 77 so as to manifestly express their agreement with it.)"

The article compares FRG press items dealing with "territorial demands" against Czechoslovakia in 1968, and the current demands against Poland. It then deals with the "elevation of reformers and splitters of socialism to the status of 'national heroes' by the FRG bourgeois press," adding: "For the necessary time, they become idols and persecuted martyrs." To prove this, the article compares the FRG press on Dubcek in 1968, and the recent STERN interview with Walesa.

The article deals with "extremist Polish intellectuals behind 'Solidarity'," again quoting from the FRG press, and with the "well-tested melody of nationalism" as played in 1968 in the FRG press reports on the CSSR, and now in its reports on Poland. The article mentions that "later, someone came out with the basic thesis of anti-communism--'totalitarianism.' Alexander Dubcek, as the 'continuator of Masaryk, the founder of the state,' was proclaimed leader of the masses longing in our country for bourgeois 'pluralism'." And, "Walesa is, allegedly, the continuator of 'Pilsudski, within this calculated nationalism the founder of the Polish state.' This is literally so, and the person so designated did not even protest against such a statement," the article adds.

The article concludes: "Even though the situation in Poland is certainly different from the one in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and even though the anticommunists have certainly learned their lesson from the defeat of the counterrevolution in our own country in 1968-69, it is absolutely obvious from the FRG bourgeois press that the entire substance of what had taken place in the past is now being repeated--and that the capitalist world is striving to effectively aid this with all its might. The capitalist world's endeavor is to confuse the Polish workers class and the other citizens in Poland; to break the unity of the workers class; to deprive it of its vanguard; to win the people over, through demagogy, to gradually eliminating socialism; and thus to tear Poland out of the socialist community."

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS ECONOMIC DECLINE UNDER DUBCEK

LD041134 Prague CTK in English 0946 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 4 Dec (CTK)--Changes in the leadership of the Communist Party and the qualitative turn in its policy after the April 1969 session of its Central Committee were the decisive conditions for a consistently Marxist solution of the problem of the Czechoslovak economy, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

It pointed out that in 1968, the right-wing leadership of the party ceased to exert effective influence on economic development, and that many views and demands of the right wing in the economic sphere meant in their consequences negation of the fundamental principles of socialist economics.

The weakening of the plan-based character of economic development and penetration of elements of randomness into the economy disrupted in 1968-1969 the principal economic proportions and seriously upset the economic equilibrium. The economic policy of the Dubcek leadership seriously harmed the economy, deepened its disproportions and substantially reduced its effectiveness.

In May 1969, when it was inevitable to deal with the most serious shortcomings, the new party leadership issued an implementation directive which included a positive program of normalization and consolidation of the economy.

The struggle against right-wing and anti-socialist forces was closely linked with efforts to solve concrete economic tasks, to overcome past mistakes. They were not only mistakes and shortcomings which were evidently the consequences of the harmful economic policy of 1968-1969, but also shortcomings of long-term character which had previously contributed to the creation of conditions for crisis-ridden developments in the country. The right wing attempted to exploit these shortcomings and mistakes for its interests.

RUDE PRAVO said that the implementation directive initiated a process in which broad sections of the Czechoslovak people were being acquainted with the real background of the so-called regeneration process, and became convinced of sincere efforts of the party leadership to respect the vital interests of the people, to solve the main problems, to remove all the negative consequences of the crisis-ridden developments.

"The goal-oriented, patient and realistic policy of the party gradually led many people deceived by right-wing demogogy in the years of crisis to change their views, and it met with full support in the international communist movement."

RUDE PRAVO said that "the struggle which the Marxist-Leninist forces began with such determination in April 1969 was not only a struggle against right-wing and anti-socialist forces within the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, but also a struggle against the forces of international revisionism and opportunism. After April 1969, the policy of the party was a policy of creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism. It had organic continuity with the revolutionary spirit of February 1948, and was in full accordance with the immediate and prospective needs of further development of the Czechoslovak socialist society.

The daily pointed out that consolidation in the economic sphere was not achieved at the expense of the population, that the living standard was maintained, and has been steadily rising since 1971.

"The balance sheet of the economic policy of the party after the historical April 1969 session of its Central Committee is very positive, despite all the difficulties and shortcomings. The past decade was one of the most successful in the whole history of socialist construction," RUDE PRAVO said.

Even though the economy had to solve certain serious problems, the growth of the economic potential in these years is characterized by relatively high increases in the social product and the national income.

"The material resources, the social and intellectual potential which have become substantially greater in the course of socialist construction, and particularly in the 1970's, constitute a reliable basis for successful mastering of the tasks and requirements of future years, for strengthening the certainties of secure existence of the people."

COMMENTARY REVIEWS CPCZ DOCUMENT ON 1968 CRISIS

LD101916 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec (CTK)--Ten years ago, on December 11, 1970, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia adopted an important political document: Lesson Drawn From the Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The document summed up and generalized the experience drawn by the Communist Party from the period of the profound political and social crisis in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and 1969, and pointed to the connections between the activities of right-wing forces in Czechoslovakia and campaigns of foreign anti-communist centrals. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the existing political situation the "Lesson" characterized the intentions and aims of counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia. These aims were similar to those of Hungary in 1956, but the tactics were different in view of the different conditions and time.

The document played an extremely important role in the consolidation process, in surmounting the consequences of the crisis development, and helped towards strengthening the unity of the Communist Party, its cohesion with the people, and towards deepening the leading role of the Communist Party in society.

In analysing the causes of the political crisis the document points out that the road of building socialism in Czechoslovakia was not easy, that it was accompanied by obstacles and difficulties and subjective mistakes in the management of society. They found expression in an inadequate application of the class approach to social problems, in weakening political and ideological work and in struggle against petty-bourgeois tendencies and ideological subversion.

The document stressed that in conditions of the existence of the world socialist system the socialist revolution has its objective laws and binding criteria which, while respecting the national specifics, determine the character of socialist power and condition the development of social progress. Violation of these laws seriously damages the interests of socialism, and if they are entirely rejected and denied, such behaviour becomes anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary.

The constant values of socialism are the following:

Leading position of the working class and its vanguard, the communist party,

Role of the socialist state as an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat,

Application of Marxist-Leninist ideology,

Socialist social ownership of the means of production and principles of plan-based management of the national economy,

Principles of proletarian internationalism, their consistent application in foreign policy, especially in relation to the Soviet Union.

On the basis of a detailed analysis of the political development at that time the document proved that the right-wing forces were waging a goal-oriented attack against all principal values and norms of socialism.

In 1968 the communist PCSY gradually ceased to be the control centre of socialist society. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its executive bodies ceased filling the leading role in the development of socialist society and the defence of its revolutionary achievements. The disintegration of the socialist state power, too, reached a high level. The work of the security forces, justice authorities and the army was gradually disrupted, and this was taken full advantage of by internal and external enemies. The decisive links of executive and legislative power in Czechoslovakia gradually ceased to fulfill their class mission.

A particularly bitter struggle was waged for the trade unions. Disintegration of their unity was intended to undermine and liquidate the leading position of the working class in socialist society.

Often declasse elements were appointed to trade union posts, and the principal criterion in their choice was their negative attitude to the leading role of the party, the Marxist-Leninist concept of socialist construction and to alliance with the Soviet Union. There were cases of different so-called organizations of working people being set up outside the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, such as federation of locomotive teams, controlled by counter-revolutionary forces. A similar disintegration process as in trade unions was taking place also in the other social organizations.

The right wing and anti-communist forces laid special stress on the liquidation of the leading role of the party in economic affairs, on disrupting the principles of plan-based management of the national economy and on the adoption of the revisionist concept of economic reforms. Serious problems and crisis phenomena existed also in the ideological sphere. Ideological struggle grew into a direct power struggle into which the right wing fully incorporated the mass media. The events in Czechoslovakia revealed that there can be no yielding to bourgeois ideology in the ideological sphere, and no compromise.

In the anti-communist plans based on demagogy preaching so-called democratic socialism, an important role was assigned to the reviving Social Democratic Party, which was to emerge as an opposition force against the Communist Party and undermine the unity of the workers' movement. In the other sections of the nation front, too, specially in political parties, programs were being drafted aimed at denying the leading role of the Communist Party and restoring bourgeois democratic structures in Czechoslovakia. A significant role in the anticommunist game was [word indistinct] to reactionary representatives of Catholic clergy strongly supported by Catholic emigrants abroad.

The combined operation of external and internal reaction was aggravating the political crisis at home, which became projected into relations with the closest socialist allies of Czechoslovakia.

In the last analysis, the foreign policy concept of the right-wing forces led not only to endangering the internal stability and security of the state, its sovereignty, but also to exposing the Western frontiers of the camp of socialism. The defence and maintenance of socialism in Czechoslovakia no longer concerned only the immediate interests of the Communist Party and the Czechoslovak working people, but became a common cause of the socialist states.

The entry of the alien forces of five socialist countries to Czechoslovakia, as the document says, was an act of internationalist solidarity, in the interest of both the Czechoslovak working people and the international working class. Therefore, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia rejected the abstract notion of sovereignty of a socialist state, as propounded by bourgeois propaganda.

The internationalist assistance granted to Czechoslovakia created a firm hinterland for Czechoslovak communists in struggle against counter-revolution, for solving the crisis by political means. This became a basis for the successful development of socialist society in Czechoslovakia in the seventies.

Ten years have passed since the "Lesson" was adopted, but its principal ideas, generalizing the experience from struggle against counter-revolution have lost nothing of their validity. [words indistinct] international imperialism is relentless in efforts at destabilization of the socialist countries.

The Czechoslovak experiences have shown that the decisive guarantee of socialist powers is a successful development of socialist society [words indistinct] communist party capable of action, linked with the working people consistently applying its leading role in all spheres of the life of society. The document approved in December 1970 is serving as a lesson for Czechoslovak communists even today, and is of importance also to the international communists and workers' movement.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM PRAISES MOSCOW SUMMIT

LD101854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] At its session held in Prague today, the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee Presidium highly praised the results of the Moscow meeting of the leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries and expressed its full and unqualified support for these results. The Presidium stressed that the Moscow meeting has strengthened the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and its conclusions are of exceptional importance internationally. Amidst the current tension in the world, caused by the hazardous policy of world imperialism, a calm and wise voice was heard from Moscow. The highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries had again clearly confirmed their determined effort to make a further contribution to the strengthening of detente, to stopping the feverish arms race, to consistently pursuing a policy strengthening peace, disarmament and international cooperation, and solving all disputed questions through negotiations. This is a policy supported by all our people through their attitude and work.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium then discussed a proposal by the CPCZ Central Committee to hold June 1981 elections to the representative bodies. The Presidium expressed its full agreement with this proposal and it also fully supported a draft constitutional bill on ending the electoral period of the representative bodies after the 15th party congress. The Presidium stressed that under the leadership of the CPCZ the National Front is making an active contribution to the implementation of the program of the 15th party congress and that it is necessary to further improve the activity of the National Front, especially in the unification and coordination of effort in the fulfillment of social tasks.

HOFFMANN, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HUNGARY

LD101746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, left today Prague for the 24th congress of the Hungarian trade unions. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, and secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

JASIK: TRADE UNIONS 'IDENTIFY' WITH PARTY POLICY

AU101947 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Ladislav Jasik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "We unequivocally Identify With the Party Program; the Tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress"--capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpt] In connection with the events in Poland, the 10th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] again stated that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement has an important position in our political system and has broad democratic rights and freedom. [paragraph continues]

OUR UNITED REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONS UNCONDITIONALLY IDENTIFY WITH THE POLICY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. Workers and the rest of the working people do not succumb to false demagogic slogans about the so-called "independence" of trade unions, because they know well that their standard of living, their life and social security cannot be the result of various pressure actions, disinterest and passivity, but only the result of a high degree of commitment in the political, economic and ideological struggle, headed by the party. The 10th URO plenary session stressed that our trade unions unequivocally identify with the plenary program in contrast to the reformist, yellow trade union centers in the West, whose slogans about alleged "political independence," "neutrality" and "freedoms" are refuted by the fact that they support capitalism, that they depend on it, that workers and the other working people wage a hard class struggle for minimal life and social securities, for fundamental human rights.

Our workers class has made too many sacrifices in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, fascism and counterrevolution and will not relinquish its class, international unity, its position as the ruling class; it will not permit the unity of trade unions to be smashed and made a neutral, noncommitted, professional club, a club that only submits a list of certain recommendations and demands regardless of their feasibility; our trade unions will not cease to be cobuilders of the new socialist and communist society, in this way they best defend and protect the vital interests of the workers class and the other working people.

UNIONS ASK GOVERNMENT TO REPRIMAND MINISTRIES

AU102214 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by E. Drobny: "We Comment; the Rights of Trade Unions"]

[Excerpt] We could say that the trade unions, our largest mass social organization, are identifying with their duties more markedly than heretofore and at the same time remind us of their right to participate in decisions on issues that vitally concern the life, work and interests of the working people. That right of theirs is in accordance with legal rules and social interests.

Logic intimates that economic personnel should not only welcome the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's endeavor, but should in particular create the best possible prerequisites to implement it during the reduction of directives into plans for next year. Let us here recall the good old proverb: More heads know more.

Unfortunately, practice frequently develops differently. Even some central and republics' trade union committees had felt it on "their own skin." Precisely in the spirit of agreements on cooperation, arising from the negotiations between the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] and the Presidium of the federal government, they discussed the 1981 draft plans and the directives pertaining to the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Within the set deadline they returned their opinions, containing the views and experience of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, to the appropriate ministries. Thus, for example, the people working in the engineering sphere made recommendations concerning the problem of increasing the number of shifts and using basic assets. Other unions criticized the cautious detailing of export tasks, the hesitant approach to the method of counterplanning and so forth.

These recommendations and suggestions are no doubt important. The departmental ministries should respect them and ponder them together with the trade unions, and should afterwards start fighting for their implementation--each of them in their own manner. It ended differently! According to information only a few days old, only the federal Ministry of Fuel and Power replied to the trade unionists; four Central Committees of trade unions received oral, that is, not binding replies and the rest of the ministries did not reply at all. [paragraph continues]

"The aforementioned state of affairs shows," the report to the bodies of URO states, "that the initiative of the trade unions and the participation of the working people in management is still being underestimated in some quarters."

That concise statement deserves to be pondered. The socialist system is the first socioeconomic formation in history whose development is based on involved and active participation of millions of citizens in the management of society. It is a fact of historical and practical significance--and he who has not comprehended it and does not respect it deprives not only himself, but--according to the extent of his authority--also all of society of one of its fundamental advantages. He gives himself poor references because he did not comprehend that the endeavor aimed at perfecting management can succeed only if it goes hand in hand with the endeavor to expand the participation of the working people in that process.

The trade unions do not want to be reconciled to what happened and therefore the union bodies propose that the CSSR Government's attention be drawn to the negligent attitude of the majority of ministries to their opinions.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU101102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 80 pp 1,7

[Report on a speech by Peter Colotka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee Presidium, at the 26th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party--KPOE--in Vienna on 6 December]

[Text] Peter Colotka, the head of the CPCZ delegation, member of the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, greeted the delegates to the 26th KPOE Congress. He said, among other things:

"The CPCZ and the KPOE are connected by firm, long-lasting fraternal bonds arising from the common international traditions of the struggle of the Czechoslovak and Austrian workers class--as well by our neighborly proximity. The guarantee of our parties' future bilaterally beneficial cooperation is that it is based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

"Your meritorious activity in the struggle of the Austrian workers class and the working people for the elimination of exploitation, for social progress and for a more just society is taking place in the difficult conditions of an aggravated class struggle. In this complex situation, the KPOE is at the same time at the head of all Austrian people's struggle for peace and democracy, and against the still existing danger of neofascism. The emphasis on the necessity to maintain and further strengthen Austria's neutrality, as reflected in the policy of your party, is not only one of the decisive principles of Austria's security, but also an important contribution to the preservation of tranquility in Central Europe and the world."

In the closing part of his speech, the head of the CPCZ delegation expressed the conviction that the fraternal relations of cooperation between the CPCZ and the KPCE will develop also in future in a comprehensive manner for the benefit of the working people of the CSSR and Austria, and for the benefit of the working people of the CSSR and Austria, and for the benefit of the consolidation of the unity of the entire international communist and workers movement in the struggle for peace, progress and the victory of socialism in the world.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF

LD100059 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 9 Dec (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulation Tuesday to Franz Muhri on his re-election as chairman of the Austrian Communist Party.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S TODOROV ON BIRTHDAY

LD100057 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 9 Dec (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a letter of congratulations to Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov on his 60th birthday.

The letter stressed that Stanko Todorov has dedicated all his life to the struggle for the prosperity of his country and has done much for the development and further deepening of traditional cooperation between the socialist countries.

PREPARATION OF 'SET OF MEASURES' CRITICIZED

AU101307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Jan Plzensky, secretary of the Cesky Krumlov CPCZ District Committee: "What Are We Still Waiting For? We Cannot Only Keep on Explaining the New Principles Forever"]

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that this year we expect the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to be comprehensively fulfilled, a number of shortcomings exist. The greatest shortcomings are concentrated in a certain speculation with the plan in that the results of work in the first half-year are being watered-down and wasted. The Presidium of our CPCZ District Committee has expressed dissatisfaction with that and drew the attention of enterprises' economic management to this state of affairs in places where such a trend has emerged.

However, the biggest problems lie in the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The fact is that the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are considerably remote in plants and enterprises and efforts to fufill only the 1980 plan prevail. One cannot agree with that because the role of the 5-year plan is one of the fundamental principles of the "Set of Measures." Economic bodies will be discussed only after the 16th CPCZ Congress [to be held in April 1981]. We are trying to overcome these views in enterprises by having them concentrate on their own tasks and on the objectives of technical development, comprehensive socialist rationalization and counter-planning. However, the CPCZ District Committee and other party bodies are alone in these attempts thus far. It seems as if the intentions of the "Set of Measures" apply to something else, to something abstract, and their use was just the subject of discussion and enlightenment. The evidence of my claim is the fact that regarding planning, in many organizations the old approach still prevails. The economic production unit does not play any great role as it should and even objective control, financing and statistical bodies are not well prepared for the new criteria and demands arising from the "Set of Measures." We cannot go on only explaining the new principles on various levels. It is high time that the enlightenment be accompanied hand in hand by concrete measures and solutions at individual worksites. We must not permit the interest of the majority of employees in the solutions of the "Set of Measures" to change into indifference and mistrust. It looks like the majority of the ranking personnel are waiting as if something else were still going to happen, relying on an atmosphere that will be created from somewhere above, as if they were waiting for someone to solve their tasks for them.

BRIEFS

WATER PURIFICATION PLANTS--While a total of 95 water purification plants were put on stream in the Czech Socialist Republic in 1973, the number of newly opened water purification plants dropped to 20 and in 1976 to 14 in 1979. The decline has not been caused by a satisfaction of the demand for water purification plants; quite to the contrary--to enable many enterprises to carry on production, the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic has had to exempt them temporarily from the legal obligation to purify their waste waters. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 5 AU]

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. SENDING AWACS TO EUROPE

LD102340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The various NATO bodies are meeting this week for their winter session in Brussels. Here is a commentary by our special correspondent Albert Reisz in Brussels:

[Begin recording] Like Tibetan prayer wheels, NATO spokesmen, ministers, secretaries of state and under secretaries of state here repeat: We are concerned, we are worried; so far so good and agreed, one might say. We too are concerned for it is indeed profoundly worrying to find such an accumulation of irresponsibility as exists here. Thus, the dispatch by the U.S. of four AWACS to Western Europe, to the Federal Republic to be exact, is being treated as something perfectly ordinary like changing one's shirt. This is open, naked espionage; for these machines make it possible to listen far into the USSR. Moreover, the AWACS are not just airborne electronic listening posts but they can also be used as command posts for military operations. Their dispatch is therefore a provocation.

What would one of these NATO politicians say if the USSR announced that it would send something equivalent to the AWACS, let us say to Cuba to keep itself informed about the U.S. preparations for an invasion of El Salvador, or to observe the situation along the U.S. Mexican border? U.S. plans for an invasion of El Salvador are a reality and the situation on the border between the U.S. and Mexico where the U.S. is out for oil, which the Mexicans have safeguarded by the most up-to-date means is such that the Mexican president gets a daily situation report. The U.S. and its friends would raise strong objections to this yet this is exactly what they claim the right to do in the case of Europe. We can see here with rare clarity that the intention of the U.S. is to spread disquiet, uncertainty and a sense of crisis in order to assert its strategy within NATO, of which the two elements are the arms race and the extension of the NATO area to regions not covered by the NATO treaty. [end recording]

SED GREETS AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU101158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Dec 80 p 2

[ND dispatch: "Fraternal Militant Greetings to the Austrian Communists: SED Central Committee Wishes Good Progress to the 24th Party Congress"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee has addressed a greetings message to the delegates to the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress which is taking place in Vienna from 6-8 December. The letter, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

The SED Central Committee extends to you, delegates to the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress, cordial and fraternal militant greetings.

On behalf of the more than 2 million GDR communists we reaffirm our internationalist solidarity and affinity with the struggle of the Austrian communists and all democratic and peace forces of your country.

The firm friendship and fighting community between our two parties has grown over decades in the struggle for our common communist ideals, and in the struggle against fascism and war. It is also proving its worth at present.

Your congress is taking place at a time when imperialism is returning to a policy of confrontation and stepping up NATO's arms drive. This presents our parties, all communists and peace-loving forces with the great task of safeguarding peace for the present and future generations.

In firm internationalist solidarity, we stand at the side of the Austrian communists and workers class in their struggle for the preservation of peace and for the consolidation of national independence.

The communists, all GDR working people, are now unfolding a vast mass movement in honor of the 10th SED Congress in April 1981. By fashioning the developed socialist society and strengthening the GDR they are making their contribution to the revolutionary transformation of the world.

We wish good progress to the 24th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party, and the best successes to the struggle of the Austrian communists for the well-being of the people.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER NIER VISITS BELGIUM

LD102230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2124 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (ADN)--GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier was on Wednesday received in Brussels by Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb. At the meeting both politicians paid tribute to the state of bilateral relations which were developing consistently and to mutual benefit. They advocated their expansion and deepening on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

It was noted during the meeting that in the face of the complicated international situation great importance was ascribed to the continuation of the process of detente and to complement it by disarmament.

Kurt Nier is in Belgium at the invitation of the Belgian Foreign Ministry for official consultations on bilateral and topical international questions.

STOPH MEETS WITH VISITING TANZANIAN OFFICIAL

LD102000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)--GDR Premier Willie Stoph received on Wednesday the Tanzanian minister of planning, Kighoma Malima. The African politician conveyed a personal message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker.

Both sides agreed that the development of relations between the GDR and Tanzania is in the interests of the peoples of both states and represents an important contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. The present bilateral talks and negotiations create a further good basis, in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality, equal rights and mutual advantage, for the further successful development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

Both politicians also discussed developments in their countries. They emphasized that they would also in the future do everything to support the just anti-imperialist struggle by national liberation movements against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

PROTOCOL ON RADIO COOPERATION SIGNED WITH SRV

LD110940 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] GDR radio and Vietnamese radio have agreed on a number of measures for deepening their cooperation.

A protocol for 1981-83 provides for, among other things, increased exchange of journalistic and artistic programs and increased cooperation in further training for employees of Vietnamese radio.

The document was signed by the chairmen of the two broadcasting organizations, Achim Becker and Tran Lam.

HONECKER MEETS WITH OUTGOING FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LD101532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN)--Cooperation between the GDR and France based on the principle of peaceful coexistence is a significant stabilizing element in Europe and elsewhere, especially in the present situation, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said today in Berlin during the farewell visit by the French ambassador, Henry Bayle.

Honecker praised the good relations that had developed between the GDR and France and pointed to the favorable prospects for their further expansion. He thanked the ambassador for his work in the GDR and requested that he convey his best wishes to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

DEPUTY MINISTER KESSLER ON SED MILITARY POLICY

AU101519 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Dec 80 p 8

[ADN report: "Aktiv Meeting on Problems of Military Political Instruction: Colonel Kessler Explained SED Military Policy"]

[Text] Pirna (ADN)--Problems related to the SED's military policy on the eve of the 10th party congress were central to an aktiv meeting on socialist military instruction in Pirna on Friday. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, spoke before officials of the SED, the state apparatus and the GDR's National Front. The speaker pointed out that the comprehensive strengthening of worker-peasant power comprises the reliable protection of socialism and peace. Safeguarding the security of the fraternal peoples under any and all conditions of the international class conflict, and stabilizing peace, are inalienable goals of socialist military policy.

Colonel General Kessler stressed that the most aggressive imperialist circles have switched to a counteroffensive on a broad front. Evidence of this are the intensified arms race, particularly of the United States and NATO, the refusal to ratify SALT II, the destructive attitude of the NATO states at the current disarmament negotiations, and the open support for counterrevolutionary actions.

All this requires maximum viglance and combat readiness, or readiness for action, of the National People's Army as well as of all GDR protection and security organs in safeguarding the socialist gains. In this spirit it is important to further develop the defense readiness and defense capability of the entire population, particularly of youth. In doing this, military-political education, premilitary instruction and physical seasoning should constitute a united policy everywhere.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING IN BERLIN

LD111204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN)--The 13th meeting of the SED Central Committee began on Thursday in Berlin.

The Politburo report was given by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke on the 1981 economic plan.

The discussion of both items on the agenda has started.

The meeting of the Central Committee will continue on Friday.

MSZMP POLITBURO APPROVES REPORT ON MOSCOW MEETING

LD092349 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI)--At its Dec 9 session the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party heard the report of Janos Kadar on the Moscow meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The Political Committee approved the activity of the Hungarian delegation.

The Political Committee expressed appreciation over the fact that the Moscow meeting was held and that a uniform stand was developed and adopted by the participants. It is deeply convinced that the unity and coordinated action of the socialist countries is indispensable for reducing international tension, curbing the armament race, and halting the aggressive attempts of imperialism.

The Hungarian People's Republic is taking an active part in the joint foreign political steps designed to strengthen the unity of the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces and to consolidate peace and security. The Political Committee stressed agreement with the evaluation of the participants of the Moscow meeting that continuation of the process of detente and preservation of peace are subject to the joint efforts of all countries and peoples.

The Political Committee expressed the conviction that the working people of Poland, under the guidance of the Polish United Workers Party, will be able to overcome the present difficulties of the country. It reaffirmed the active solidarity of Hungarian communists, the Hungarian people with the Polish communists and Polish patriots loyal to the cause of socialism. The PC hails their efforts to ensure that the country should make further progress on the road of socialism and within the community of the socialist countries.

SOVIET SPOKESMAN DENIES TROOPS CROSSING POLISH BORDER

D102052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] A Soviet spokesman has denied reports that Soviet forces have crossed the Polish border. With regard to the news, which was published in various Western papers today, the representatives of the USSR stated that the report was a lie from the very first word to the last and that it was no more than a malicious provocation.

PUJA RETURNS FROM GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS

LD101117 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, December 9 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned on Tuesday from the GDR where he was paying a work visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

TELEVISION REPORTS ARRIVAL OF AWACS IN FRG

LD102132 Budapest Domestic TV in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Aircraft equipped with radar and control systems arrived today at the U.S. military base near Ramstein in the FRG. With the help of these aircraft, called AWACS, reconnaissance activities can be carried out for a distance of several hundred km, and the altitude, direction and speed of 240 airborne aircraft can be registered at any one time. Within the framework of the military exercises codenamed Creek Sentry, the U.S. military establishment is sending further airborne radar units to the Federal Republic to carry out reconnaissance activities against the socialist countries. Two hundred specially trained soldiers have arrived together with the aircraft in the FRG.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD082355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 Dec (ADN)--The GDR and Hungarian foreign trade ministers, Horst Soelle and Peter Veress, in Budapest on 8 December signed a long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period. It provides for an increase in exports, imports and services by some 20 percent over the 1976-80 period.

Specialization and cooperation in research and production are significant features of this trade, which reflects the progress made by both countries in socialist economic integration within CEMA.

The GDR will deliver among other things 23,000 commercial vehicles: 10,000 trailers; over 2,200 multicars; about 10,000 agricultural machines, specifically combine harvesters, forage harvesters, complete potato harvesters, high-pressure balers and swath mowers; 650 truck slewing cranes; lifting and transport gear; machinery and plants for the food industry; air and refrigeration equipment; machine tools; plastics and elastomer processing machinery, textile machinery and scientific instruments.

The GDR will also deliver 285 rail passenger cars, 30 dining cars, electric multiple-unit trains for the Budapest suburban railway, railway slewing cranes and other machinery and equipment for the Hungarian transportation system. The GDR's electrical engineering and electronics industry will export inter alia data processing equipment, accounting machines and electronic components; and the GDR chemical industry will export plant production agents and pesticides, chemical raw materials and pharmaceutics. Traditional deliveries of lignite briquets, potash, rock salt, cement and plaster of paris, as well as of consumer goods such as textiles, toys, musical instruments and cosmetics will be continued.

Hungary will supply the GDR with engineering products, specifically machine tools and tools produced by the CSEPEL and SZIM industrial associations; machinery for the textile, shoe and leather industry; equipment for power station construction; antifriction bearings; metal fasteners; air technology equipment; subassemblies for agricultural machinery and vehicle construction; busses from the Ikarus combine; specialized vehicles including furniture vans from Budamobil; electrical equipment for vehicles; telephone and communications equipment; electronic data processing and peripheral equipment; electronic modules; measuring technology; cash registers; and machinery for the food industry, particularly for meat, fruit and vegetable processing enterprises.

Hungary will make extensive deliveries of bauxite, alumina, aluminum and semifinished aluminum products, pharmaceutics, agricultural produce and light industry products. The GDR agreed inter alia to import grain and seeds, some 2.3 million hectoliters of wines and sparkling wines, paprika spices, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, geese and turkey hens, textiles, shoes, car radios, parts for the audio, radio and television industry, thermal storage water heaters and refrigerators.

PUJA MEETS WITH SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Arrival

LD101112 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, A.C. Shamum Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday for an official visit. The guest was received at Budapest airport by Frigyes Puja. Present was also R.C.A. Johnpulle, ambassador to Budapest of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

Talks Begin

LD101126 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Dec (MTI)--The Hungary-Sri Lanka foreign ministerial talks commenced in Budapest Wednesday morning. Frigyes Puja and A.C. Shamum Hameed exchanged their views on topical international issues and reviewed the two countries' relations.

Prior to the talks, A.C. Shamum Hameed laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument.

FURTHER DETAILS ON NEW MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

LD101058 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 8 Dec (MTI)--The fact that a uniform Ministry of Industry and some time ago a government Economic Committee have been called into being, signifies important organization steps to have been taken recently, aimed at streamlining the Hungarian state management and improving the government's organization and activities of economic direction. Vice-President Jozsef Marjai of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Economic Committee, received a correspondent of the Hungarian news agency MTI and informed him about the practical objectives of these measures and their expected consequences.

To the question: Why was it needed organizationally to streamline the government's work of directing the economy, Marjai replied, among other things:

The current intensive phase of our economic development, the changes in world economy which are posing high demands on our own, as well as the conditions of a flexible adaptation to those changes, are setting novel types of tasks to our direction of the economy. Under the circumstances headway can only be secured through a highly coordinated development of all the means of economic direction, closely adjusted to the tasks ahead.

To increase the efficiency of the state management, to improve the work methods and organization: these are continuous matters which have remained all the time the order of the day. However, a scientific analysis of the system of economic direction and its conferment with the task we are facing, have led to the conclusion that these tasks call for changes on a larger scale than given under the conditions of step-by-step measures, within the organizational system of the government's economic direction.

In the row of organizational measures we rate it a primary requirement to define the spheres of decision and responsibility in a clearer, more exact and consequently better controllable manner.

From this it follows that the changes are affecting practically all levels of direction and execution. The aim is to apply steadily improving means to secure a dialectic uniformity between central direction and company independence. In this process the chronological priority of an objective organizational change came to pass in the work of the government, as an Economic Committee was called into being. On 1 January 1981, a unified Ministry of Industry will be starting to operate, involving to some extent a modification in the division of labour among the government organs. Strength will be added to the independence of companies and to the authorities' activities of market supervision. We are to take steps for a more flexible and modern organization of enterprises.

Next Marjai spoke of the reasons that justified calling the Economic Committee into being. It was an essential point, he said, to see that the foreign and home processes of the economy, which are getting into ever closer interdependence, should be covered by a uniform and continuous central direction.

The Council of Ministers has set tasks for the State Planning Committee in such a way that it may concentrate attention upon the most decisive points of planning and regulating. Hereafter, to coordinate the continuous and operative tasks of direction and to guide the development of international economic relations, it called the Economic Committee into being. The Council of Ministers defined the scopes and responsibilities of the two government committees in such a way as to let their activities harmonize and complement each other. Simultaneously the Committee for International Economic Relations and the inter-departmental prices and products committee, in addition to a few others, have been wound up.

For a system of economic direction to function efficiently it is indispensable that the organizationally separated functional and departmental bodies should carry out their tasks in a coordinated manner. Most of this coordination gets realized through direct cooperation in a legally regulated form, but a smaller part requires coordination, or in litigated cases, decision on the governmental level. This responsibility rests with the Economic Committee.

The Economic Committee, to perform its tasks, has adopted a work method which makes it essentially possible for the government, as the nature of things may require, to react in the form of instant decisions. Thereby it is a fundamental point that the committee should really take stand only when the case requires a government decision, not when a responsible leader, say a minister, ought to take it. The Economic Committee is laying particular stress on a continuous control of the way the decisions are being implemented. This is necessary not only for a consistent supervision of the tasks but also for the purpose to make sure if a given decision has reached its goal and has influenced the course of the economic process in the desired direction.

Seeking for the reasons which justify the three industrial ministries to be reduced into one single body, Marjai mainly underlined that improvement in the content and level of directing the industry rather than a change in organization forms the essential part of the provision. It is a basic interest--he said--that the Hungarian industry, this leading branch of the national economy should develop according to uniform long-term concepts which take domestic requirements and foreign demands equally into account, moreover than these concepts should get implemented in a coordinated manner. The implementation of this important task on a higher level than before should be reached through the establishment of the Ministry of Industry.

From the angle of economic direction, a dual aim is served by calling the Ministry of Industry into being. Firstly it adds strength to the central control, improves the uniformity and coordinated state of industrial direction wherefore the activities of the unified ministry will more closely fit into the whole of governmental work. Secondly it adds to the independence and responsibility of individual companies. These will obtain from the ministry more help and guidance in the very spheres in which they have been rightly expecting more and better so far: in the drafting of development concepts, in the choice of developing their directions of international contacts. At the same time they will enjoy a higher measure of independence, coupled with a higher measure of responsibility for things in which their conditions are better: in the choice of production patterns and of sales directions, in their level of management.

The Ministry of Industry does not simply represent an amalgamation of the former three--although this alone is apt to improve the rate of efficiency, as a couple of departments performing the same type of function are reduced to one with considerable savings in labour force and expenses. It will be new also in content, with a higher qualified staff, numbering to about one half of the size employed so far in the three together.

The Ministry of Industry will invariably perform the branch and authority functions, together with those of company supervision. Accordingly it will contribute to evolving and implementing the economic targets for the branches it controls, will coordinate the rise of these branches in relations to each other and to other branches of the national economy. It will devote preferential attention to the tasks of technical development, scientific research and international cooperation with reference to the particular branch. As a body of authority it will take care of implementing the branch and profession requirements. The Minister of Industry will exercise the rights of company supervision over all the state enterprises and managing bodies which come under his power through the title of state ownership and through the rights of the state as founder.

It will be one of the ministry's fundamental tasks to direct and organize the activities of international specialization and cooperatin, in coordination with the industrial policy.

We are unconditionally relying on the new ministry's activity to exercise company supervision more efficiently--including the cadre work. This expectation stands mainly because it will be able to judge company activities according to their congruence with the requirements of industrial policy, rather than on the ground of short-termed company management.

On the other hand, the ministry will be relieved from matters concerning sales and from primary price authority tasks which come under the scope of the national office for prices and materials. But the ministry will provide professional assistance for these functions to the price and materials office.

Next Marjai spoke of the effect that the establishment of the Ministry of Industry is likely to exercise upon the work of other guiding bodies. He explained: As we are practically expanding the concept of company independence, there will be a higher degree of efficiency in the work of the guiding bodies to exercise control over the market so that balanced conditions of demand and supply in compliance with the national economic plan should come about on short-term as well, in every line including those of consumer articles, means of production as well as foreign exchange of goods. The national office of materials and prices is to act as central body to exercise control over the market, but limited responsibilities in some important areas--such as home trade, agriculture, foreign trade--will also rest with other bodies among which the office for materials and prices should function as coordinator and guide.

The Ministry of Industry will bear increased responsibilities for the development of CMEA cooperation and for international contacts of the industry. Accordingly there will be certain modifications in the division of labour existing with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Labour. Moreover it appears necessary to assign extended tasks and powers to the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in the conveying and coordinating of company interests.

Finally Marjai spoke about the question of manpower regrouping and said: The leaders and the staff of the Ministry of Industry are mostly being recruited from the cadres of the three former branch ministries. According to the regrouping of tasks among the ministries, numerous staff members of the branch ministries will be assigned jobs in other bodies of guidance. The party and social organizations are closely and continuously to cooperate in the settling of cadre questions. Each employee of the three ceasing ministries is being separately taken care of so that each should find a new job according to his personal knowledge, capacity and according to the interests of the national economy. No one will be facing problems of existence but individual problems may certainly crop up as a consequence of the change. These will be handled with patience, in a humane spirit, under mutual respect for interests.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL LAUNCHES NEW PERIODICAL

LD101124 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI)--At the initiative of the World Peace Council, Hungary's National Peace Council has launched an international scientific periodical appearing every 6 months, to set up a forum for the large community of researchers dealing with the economic, political and social aspects of economic development and international relations.

Through its modest possibilities, the periodical is designed to extend scientific assistance for the multifarious actions of the international peace movement, and actively contribute to the scientific debates on key world socio-economic issues.

The periodical is edited by noted Hungarian experts, including former minister Jozsef Biro, the chairman of the editorial board, and editor Istvan Dobozi, a scientific, co-worker at the world economy research institute affiliated to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The periodical, international both as far as its readers and authors are concerned, has a circulation of 3,000 and is sent to many parts of the world. The second issue of the periodical, due to appear in January, 1981, will carry scientific analyses by about 20 experts of nine countries--Argentina, United States, Poland, Norway, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, Canada and Denmark. The January issue will focus on three main topics, the first including problems regarding the interpretation and implementation of a new world economic order. World famous U.S. economist Paul Streeten, as well as Polish, Norwegian, Soviet and Hungarian experts are among the contributors. A total of six studies willtreat the influence of multinational companies on the economy and society of the developing countries. The authors include such internationally renowned experts as Jan Knakal, Karl P. Sauvan, Steven Langdon and Zoltan Kollar.

The third principal topic centres on actual world political issues. Andras Balogh traces the historical development of the nonaligned countries, and their most essential current problems. Denmark's J.B. Nielsen surveys cooperation between countries of Northern Europe and the third world from the point of view of its fitness to serve as a model for a new, democratic world economic order.

BRIEFS

CSSR LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER'S VISIT--Czechoslovak Deputy Light Industry Minister Jozef Koptsa, who had (?discussions) in Hungary with Hungarian Under Secretary of Light Industry Zsigmond Bakos, left Hungary on Friday. The sides agreed on mutual deliveries of a number of products and product groups and on exchange of assortments. They decided to look into further production specialization and cooperation possibilities in the future, and to set up regular contacts in the application of computer technical methods, in material and energy management. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 29 Nov 80 LD]

DUTCH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL'S VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Jan de Boo, member and head of the international affairs department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, visited Hungary from 25 to 30 November. He was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, and had talks with Central Committee department chiefs Janos Berecz and Tibor Baranyai. In a cordial and comradly atmosphere, they discussed topical aspects of international life and the international communist and workers movement. They emphasized the significance of the progressive forces' struggle for peace, international security and disarmament and cooperation between the two parties in that struggle. Jan de Boo departed from Budapest on Sunday. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

MAROTHY VISIT--The first secretary of the Communist Youth League [KISZ] has paid a visit to Heves County. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo, acquainted himself with the situation in the county. He visited the Eger factory of the (?Dunatet) enterprise which produces control-engineering appliances and met representatives of the county organizations of KISZ. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Nov 80 LD]

ARMY PAPER: FRATERNAL CONCERN UNDERSTANDABLE

LD102124 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec (PAP)--"Poland is of key importance for the security of the socialist community itself and for effective implementation of goals of the defensive Warsaw Treaty organization. Transit and telecommunication lines from the USSR to the GDR go through Poland. She is situated on the direct home front of the line dividing the two different political and military systems," the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today.

"Therefore, the concern of the fraternal socialist countries over the development of the situation in Poland has been understandable. All the more so as the forces guided by clearly anti-socialist goals often took advantage of and distorted the development of a genuine workers' protest and the processes of renewal. It is beyond doubt that evident elements of a counterrevolutionary threat occurred in Poland.

"The party, all the patriots, and the overwhelming majority of Poles have been saying:

"Yes--to the process of renewal, necessary reforms of management, necessary and understandable changes in the labour movement, together with the approval of the Solidarnosc trade union group.

"No--to political subversion, anarchy, chaos, and any attempts to turn Poland away from the socialist road of development.

"We have been and will always be a permanent link of the socialist community. This is the steadfast will of the entire people. Such is Poland's raison d'etat," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

INTERPRESS COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

LD110516 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec (PAP)--"A lot is being said recently about credits that Poland has been granted by the USSR: $2 billion in convertible currency and deliveries of goods. This sum of money and articles hidden behind it will make it possible to at least partly ease the tension in both Poland's balance of payments and in domestic market supply. The above-mentioned deliveries and credits are only the latest example of the good economic, and hence also political, relations between Poland and the USSR," INTERPRESS commentator writes.

"It is an undeniable fact at present that the size and structure of Poland's exchange with the Soviet Union has been shaped in a way most favourable for Polish economy. Over 60 per cent of imports from the USSR account for raw materials, and in particular oil, natural gas, iron ores. The Polish exports, on the other hand, consist chiefly of industrial goods, which bring better prices than raw materials or semi-finished products (accounting for a mere 16 per cent of Polish exports to the USSR, with coal and sulphur being the chief items).

"Deliveries of Soviet raw materials are, therefore, an unquestionable basis of our economy. Suffice it to recall that 76 percent of oil used by Polish industry, 40 per cent of natural gas, 70 per cent of iron ores and 70 per cent of cotton come from our eastern neighbour. And what is most important, these raw materials are cheap," INTERPRESS commentator points out.

"For a ton of oil we pay in the USSR 320 exchange zlotys, while in Nigeria and Arab countries over 700 exchange zlotys, for a ton of aluminium--3,750 exchange zlotys, while in capitalist countries we pay for it 6,000. A similarly favourable price structure occurs also in other ranges of goods. Wheat bought in the USSR costs us 491 exchange zloyts per ton, in the USA or Canada--700 exchange zlotys. For a ton of cotton we pay in the Soviet Union 1,755 exchange zlotys, while in the United States--2,886 exchange zlotys.

"Poland has a modern production potential but working at a slowed-down pace. It has hundreds of thousands of highly skilled workers. An obstacle to the full utilization of their capacities is above all the lack of raw materials and energy. The overcoming of crisis depends in a large measure on the expansion of cooperation with the USSR," INTERPRESS concludes.

U.S. REACTION TO DOMESTIC EVENTS VIEWED

AU101613 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 80 p 7

[W. Lozinski Washington dispatch: "About Poland Abroad--Alarming Fear"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE GENERAL TENOR OF U.S. COMMENTARIES ON THE RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND CAN BE SUMMARIZED WITH THE HELP OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE WASHINGTON POST ABOUT THE "INCREASING LACK OF COMMONSENSE SHOWN BY A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SOCIAL GROUPS IN FORMULATING DEMANDS THAT OVERTAX THE STATE'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL."

SERIOUS PRESS, RADIO AND TV COMMENTATORS VIEW THAT PHENOMENON NOT ONLY AS INDICATING A DETERIORATION IN THE POLISH COMMUNITY'S MATERIAL SITUATION, BUT ALSO AS A THREAT TO POLAND'S EUROPEAN POSITION AS A STATE THAT PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE BALANCE OF POLITICAL FORCES.

The political circles of the Republican team preparing to take over the administration view the issue of Poland as a factor that shapes the general world situation. EDWIN MEESE, WHO IS TAKING OVER THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICES ON BEHALF OF R. REAGAN'S FUTURE ADMINISTRATION, IN HIS SECOND TV INTERVIEW REPEATED THE STATEMENT THAT IF EVENTS CONTINUE TO DEVELOP UNFAVORABLY, "POLAND MAY BECOME A FACTOR IN THE DESTABILIZATION OF PEACE AND IN NEW TENSIONS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS."

The dispatches sent here from Warsaw by U.S. newsmen disclose much concern created by the "lack of moderation in exerting pressure on the power apparatus, the extremist elements of which are not allowing much room for maneuver." MICHAEL DOBBS FROM THE WASHINGTON POST OPENLY WROTE ON 1 DECEMBER ABOUT "THE NECESSITY FOR THE PARTY LEADERSHIP TO CONTROL THE ACUTE PROBLEM OF INCREASING DEMANDS."

TRYBUNA LUDU: U.S. STRIVING FOR STRATEGIC SUPREMACY

LD102146 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 10 Dec 80

["U.S. Strivings for Strategic Supremacy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Dec (PAP)--Commenting on a desperate tone of statements made by some U.S. politicians who claim that the U.S. supremacy in the world is constantly on the decline, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"This tone can be partly ascribed to the need for creating an atmosphere justifying high military expenditures while there are growing demands to reduce the state budget and to arrest inflation, and also to the conviction of a considerable section of public opinion that the U.S. position as a leader of the West and of part of the Third World is in jeopardy and should be regained. Thus, according to them, only the U.S. stronger military posture can improve its world position and prestige.

"Already after the elections, a group of Reagan's scientific advisers suggested that the new administration should prepare a programme for the development of military, space and industrial production processes as a means enabling the U.S. to compete for strategic and economic supremacy. Opinions are voiced again that it will be easier for the U.S. to cope technically and economically with the arms race, and therefore that country will be able to exert greater influence on its future reduction. A question is to be asked whether it will be possible to do without recognizing armaments as a safe-conduct to the 1980s," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

PAP CITED ON WESTERN PAPERS' REPORTS OF 'THREATS'

LD110720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] We learn from PAP that some Western newspapers continue to try to suggest that there has been an external threat to Poland.

KOR WORKERS' DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE ON SOLIDARITY HIT

LD101927 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] [No dateline received]--The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI comments on an article published in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL. The journal writes that the Polish citizen Jan Walc, an employee of the "Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee", is the author of the article which deals with the activities of the so-called Solidarity bureau that receives complaints on state officials and party activists from persons who are victimized. The paper writes, in particular:

In the new trade unions, Walc sees a force directed against the state authority, a force whose task it is to defend citizens from the authorities. Unfortunately, both the entire content of the article and the practice of the past few weeks show that Jan Walc said exactly what he wanted to say and that he is not alone in seeing the trade unions as a force directed against the state authorities, against the socialist state. However, emphasizes the paper, in People's Poland there is no place for a force of this kind to operate legally. In any case, we recall yet again that neither any trade union of any kind, nor any legal organization in our country can set itself aims that are directed against the state authorities.

As for the concept of the new trade unions as a force that sets itself against the state authorities, a concept reflected, in particular, in Jan Walc's DER SPIEGEL article, we share in the hope expressed also in the Politburo's report at the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum that the overwhelming majority of activists, members and sympathizers of Solidarity have nothing in common with this dangerous tendency and that they will not proceed in this direction.

RAKOWSKI ESCHEWS RADICALIZATION, URGES COMPROMISE

AU101701 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Speech by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and POLITYKA chief editor, at the 1 December session of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] Agreements opening a new stage in the history of People's Poland were signed in Gdansk and Szczecin exactly 3 months ago. On that day there was the general conviction that those agreements had created for Poland real chances to enter a period of restoring internal peace and order, in a word, that political and economic stabilization was at hand.

Therefore, the question is to be put today: Have those hopes come true? The answer does not present much difficulty. Entrance into a period of stabilizing social, economic and political relations is out of the question. In the last 3 months almost all the structures of the socioeconomic system, as well as the attitudes and opinions of the majority of society were subject to processes that have, as their result, submerged the Polish people in the feeling that there is nothing or almost nothing that lasts; that whatever is valid today may turn out to be invalid tomorrow. Thus in those 3 months we have had to cope with continuing destabilization, deepening chaos and multiplying phenomena typical of a crisis.

In the capitals of many countries it is being privately and publicly stated that Poland has too long been a center of world tension with unpredictable consequences. [paragraph continues]

Under such circumstances the question arises whether social and political forces influencing the country's political situation did their best to weaken or to fully eliminate the tendencies, movements and attitudes that turned Poland into a very restless country full of dangerous contradictions. Those forces are numerous. They include primarily our party, Solidarity, trade unions in general, the Catholic Church, the allied parties, Catholic lay groups, the student movement and several more.

The evaluation of Solidarity's part in the stabilization of the situation or in its further destabilization is a difficult task.

The first reason is that, as a formation quite new in our social organism, it meets either with full acceptance, disapproval, or, in the best of cases, with distrust. The second factor that makes the said evaluation difficult is the fact that Solidarity is not and cannot be considered a homogeneous movement.

What are the manifestations of that heterogeneousness?

On the one hand, there are millions of working people, including many party members, who have joined Solidarity because they regard it as a force able to effectively defend their interests.

At the other extreme of Solidarity, there are leading teams that emerged from the spontaneous movement, teams surrounded by advisers among whom are also our political adversaries. Also among them are very vociferous, aggressive and thoroughly intolerant individuals.

The existence of this type of leader should be accepted as a natural phenomenon occurring in every spontaneous mass movement. One must not yield to them, one must contradict them or even fight politically. However, that does not mean that each of such cases must induce us to evaluate it as a danger to socialism.

From the point of view of further political developments in Poland, what is highly important is the question of what prevails in the team of Solidarity leaders: the line aimed at cooperation with the state and thus with the party and its traditional allies, or the line leading toward the further destabilization of the situation that is already very difficult anyhow. Unfortunately, developments in the last 3 months lead to the conclusion that the latter line has thus far prevailed over the former. Constantly making new claims, frequently well substantiated, the practice of inducing individual groups of workers to strike repeatedly, converting strikes into a way of life, the extensive leaflet campaign, and pronouncements that are aggressive both in content and tone, frequently hitting at the party and the government--that is what Poland lives on daily.

That line is dictated primarily by radical elements inside the trade unions. The existence of those elements is also a natural phenomenon. The extremes in mass movements are unavoidable. They are unavoidable in the development of societies in general. Mankind would be unable to develop without the extremes, although the period in which they are tolerated has, as the history of mankind shows, its beginning and its end.

The crux of the problem, therefore, is not in yielding to the extremes or in watching their activity with growing terror, but in the pursuit by the forces of moderation and commonsense of a policy that is set to foil the activity of those forces and their influence on the public.

Allow me two more remarks on the subject. Point one is that the masses--many young workers--are anything but weary. The locomotive is under steam. Point two is that radicalism, like any other orientation, moral or political attitude, has its internal logic. Radicalism starts by presenting extreme claims, by oral aggression and moral terror, and ends in completely different forms of aggression. The sources of social radicalism vary. In our specific case, the deep disappointment caused by the failure to implement promises made in the past is one of the factors fostering radicalism.

Moderate forces--and there are such in Solidarity--have thus far been unable to keep the radicals under control.

Among other things, this ensues from the fact that in the present atmosphere of excitement, nervousness and lack of confidence in authority, it is precisely the radical line that wins applause. Even moderate leaders in Solidarity, those who would indeed like to avoid any aggravation of the situation, frequently depart from their wishes in practice and actually side with those radical elements who knowingly or unknowingly open the path to a national catastrophe.

Our country undoubtedly has a historic chance to make such changes in social and economic structures as would be advantageous to our people and socialism. Wide use of that opportunity primarily depends on our party, on the policy pursued by its leadership and echelons at all levels.

It is to be stated frankly that if there are comrades in our party who would gladly go back to the period before 1 July, they should immediately stop thinking that way. No effort and no activity is able to restore the situation which existed before 1 July.

I consider that, notwithstanding all the difficulties and hindrances, in the interests of our people, of preserving the sovereignty and the leading role of the PZPR, our policy can only be based on compromise and on indefatigable dialogue. As a party member of the PZPR generation, I am glad that that line, repeatedly voiced by the Central Committee first secretary, Comrade Stanislaw Kania, has been accepted by the overwhelming majority of party members.

While watching developments in Poland since the agreements were signed, I cannot, however, restrict myself to the satisfaction I expressed. It is absolutely essential to ask the question, how is the party--and thus its leadership--complying with the line traced by the sixth plenum; are we sufficiently rapidly, vigorously and efficiently departing from the methods of activity that have driven the party into the deep crisis; in a word, are we an efficient force able to face the situation that has been developing in Poland for several months.

It is evident that the manner in which the party leadership and the government comply with the conclusions set forth in the agreements is the first and fundamental issue. In the party and among its aktivs there is no unanimity in that regard. While carefully watching the practice, I have reached the conclusion that too many "no's" and too few "yes's" were used as the point of departure.

Certainly, no one of us underestimates the situation in the party, which is a crisis situation throughout. The features of that crisis are generally known. Many party organizations are actually inactive. Aktivs themselves are divided, or are being divided, into adherents and opponents of the line of compromise and renewal. Criticism of the leadership is also rather common. Such are the facts.

Apparently we will not be able to put an end to the present situation that is unfavorable for the party as long as the causes of misunderstandings and tensions occurring between the party basis and the echelons are not cleared up. This primarily applies to the Central Committee, the Politburo, as well as to many voivodship-level party echelons.

In recent weeks the party basis has been increasingly convinced that the leadership was too slow in carrying out the process of renewal. The Central Committee and editorial boards of many periodicals, including POLITYKA, have been receiving hundreds of resolutions expressing precisely this point of view.

Explanations and replies to doubts must not be postponed each time to the next plenum. Many party members believe that at party summits there is inertia and an inability to get rid of the old style of work. There are also frequent opinions that the party leadership--the Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat--leaves the demands presented, for example concerning the convocation of an extraordinary party congress or the question of responsibility, virtually unanswered. Such opinions persist and deepen the crisis of confidence of the basis in the echelons. This crisis can be solved neither by appeals nor by assurances that we are adherents of renewal. [paragraph continues]

What is essential here is a frank discussion with the party masses. The party requires from us clear-cut and accurate activity encompassing not only economic and social issues, but also internal party life. The masses of members wish to belong to a party capable of resisting, with head held high, all those who are now attacking it; the masses desire the party's moral and political renewal. They want to get rid of the feeling of defeat. They are anxious to have a leadership that will assist them in that.

TRYBUNA LUDU: ELEMENTS OF RENEWAL ROOTED IN PZPR

LD111004 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 11 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "most of the components of what we call renewal have been present on Poland's political scene for quite a long time now. Many of these elements are rooted in the PUWP. But renewal did not have enough power to rise through. The working class had to take matters in its own hands, setting them before the nation with all force, determination and consistence characteristic to it.

This happened without bloodshed or destroying of the economy. This was possible because no one questioned the supremacy of a political solution, because the priority of such a solution was recognized by all forces which count in Polish political life long before August, 1980.

"Thus, there is deep truth in the statement that there are no winners or losers here, uttered at the time the Gdansk agreement was being signed. It was not a compromise but exactly what was called an agreement, an agreement as to the direction of renewal and the share of Polish democracy--not only for the 1980's.

"Our party is strong enough to remove from its leadership those people who are responsible for the economic and social crisis. At the same time, the party is capable to staunchly oppose forces which treat the agreement as a springboard for activities aimed against the principles of Poland's system, clearly mapped out in the constitution", TRYBUNA LUDU went on.

"The party needs consolidation, an aim supported by the Central Committee at the 7th plenum. This consolidation will stem from renewal and embrace party and public life in Poland.

"Both the need for renewal and its main ideas were shaped, to a large extent, within the party. The working-class protest against the distortions in socialist construction in the 1970's did a lot to speed up and strengthen the process."

POWER STATIONS' COAL RESERVES VERY LOW

LD110226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The Kozienice power station, which supplies more than 11 percent of the electricity produced in Poland, has coal reserves sufficient for only 2 and 1/2 days. The situation is similar at other power stations. The coal shortage means that the power stations are working on the safety margin and that the current deliveries, though stepped up during the past few days, are enough only for maintaining minimal fuel reserves.

PROVINCES 'UNIMPRESSED' BY INTIMIDATION

LD101147 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Dec 80 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte report: "In Wroclaw Threats Impress No One"]

[Excerpt] It is not surprising that Solidarity is very active in Wroclaw. [Paragraph continues]

It has 480,000 members--including 252,000 members in the city of Wroclaw itself--representing 90 percent of all workers. At the union's headquarters, which are much more impressive than in Warsaw, I met, among other, Solidarity national spokesman Karol Modzelewski, who is also deputy chairman of the Wroclaw regional union organization. The story of his life alone represents an entire program--in the sixties, he was one of the most committed dissidents even though his father had been foreign minister of People's Poland. What is the situation like now? Solidarity is being organized. This is no easy task. Elections are carried out incorrectly, in a manner inconsistent with statutes. People are not used to democracy. Therefore it is often necessary to start again from the beginning.

Furthermore, the identification of the Church with Solidarity in lower Silesia has created some difficulties. The movement's Presidium has to contend with urgent demands on the part of the organization's members aimed at eliminating from the trade union not only some party members but also some non-Catholics.

Mr Modzelewski is concerned about the authorities' desire to dramatize the situation:

Matters have not been so quiet for weeks. There are no strikes anywhere in the country and Solidarity has ordered that none should henceforth be organized. Furthermore, it is to prevent any new conflicts that Solidarity has asked the government to postpone the discussion on collective agreements. "This would be a difficult subject," Modzelewski told me. "Any debate concerning this matter could lead to new strikes. It is therefore essential that the authorities accept our proposal that the discussion be postponed." So life in the country is being organized around a renewal brought about by Solidarity and the Church. The problems faced are those inherent in a daily life whose aspect has changed. The entire political and social situation in Poland has just been turned upside down. This can be felt much more keenly here than in the capital. In the provinces, attempts at intimidation impress no one. They seem to be coming from another, already forgotten, world.

GORZOW SOLIDARITY LEADER'S ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT HIT

AU101600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Report signed "(NOG.)": "The Voivodship People's Council Session in Gorzow--The Usurper"]

[Text] Tadeusz Kolodziejski, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity in Gorzow, was invited to attend the 28 November session of the Gorzow Voivodship People's Council. As T. Kolodziejski is not a member of the council, the invitation was an obvious gesture of good will on the part of the Gorzow Voivodship authorities toward the trade union that represents the majority of national economic employees in the Gorzow region.

Chairman Kolodziejski was given permission ot speak. To the astonishment and indignation of the councillors, instead of discussing the issues brought up at the session--issues that could interest the trade union movement, including Solidarity--Kolodziejski launched a frontal attack against the government, the voivodship authorities, construction policy, socialized agriculture and so on. He also questioned the democratic nature of our country's laws on elections to the Sejm and the people's councils, saying, among other things: "You do not represent society because some parties and not the people proposed that you should become councillors." He treated the [Sejm] deputies in a similar way, accusing them of not working in commissions and of not meeting the people.

Kolodziejski's speech went far beyond what the NSZZ Solidarity officially professes and what has been written into its statutes.

Mr Kolodziejski was answered, among other people, by Councillor Marian Witkowski, who proved the groundlessness of many accusations. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, Witkowski asked Kolodziejski whether efforts to undermine the representative character of the mandates held by the councillors and thus to offend a representative body are a measure proposed by Solidarity in response to the present renewal. Councillor Zenon Jur also spoke in the same spirit.

Speaking for the second time, Tadeusz Kolodziejski ignored the stand and indignation of the councillors. He said he would apologize to no one because "95 percent of the employees in this voivodship have authorized me to present such a position...."

Actually, this brief report requires no comment.

We hope--we are even certain--that Tadeusz Kolodziejski spoke on his own behalf or, at the most, on behalf of a small group of people who hold views similar to his. On the other hand, the majority of the workers of whom Mr Kolodziejski spoke had joined Solidarity because it is a reborn, independent and self-governing trade union that defends their interests but does not usurp for itself the role of interferer in the structures of the state and in thoroughly political issues.

PINKOWSKI, JAGIELSKI MEET INDUSTRIAL TU COMMISSION

LD102112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today the Consultative Commission of industrial trade unions, led by Albin Szyszka. This was one of several meetings arranged to discuss problems affecting the industrial trade union movement. It was attended by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

They discussed the state of work on putting into practice decisions taken during previous meetings and conclusions arising from the national conference of representatives of industrial trade unions held on 24 November in Warsaw. They also discussed matters connected with bringing order into the system of wages and social benefits including, especially, old age and other pensions, matters connected with the principles of forming and administering work welfare and housing funds, and with improvement in labor safety and hygiene, health protection, recreation and cultural life of workforces. Problems of the future model of workers self-government connected with the economic reform guidelines were also discussed.

It was recognized that at present it is a matter of key importance that trade union organizations cooperate with state authorities in ways which, against the background of the seventh party Central Committee plenum resolutions, would help restore a normal pace of work, calm and order in workplaces, and to stabilize public life and the economy in Poland.

SZCZECIN VOIVODSHIP INTRODUCES MEAT COUPONS

LD101320 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] [No dateline received] A decision has been taken to introduce the sale of meat and better quality pork butcher's products for coupons in Szczecin Voivodship in the pre-Christmas period. The system will be applied to Szczecin, Stargard, Police and Swinoujscie. The coupons allow the buyer to purchase 1 kg of meat and 1 kg of pork butcher's products per person up to 23 December.

LEPEZYNSKI APPOINTED PILA VOIVODA 10 DECEMBER

LD102140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The president of the Council of Ministers, after consulting the voivodship Peoples Council in Pila, has appointed Mieczyslaw Lepezynski to the post of Pila voivoda.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS TORUN PARTY SESSION

LD102130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tasks facing party voivodship organizations after the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, regional and national problems seen in this context, and the complex of issues arising from the renewal process and current economic difficulties--these were the subjects today of the national party debate which has now been going on for several days. Despite the wealth of issues and problems broached in this debate its basic theme can be reduced to the gaining of answers to today's key question: how to restore, as rapidly as possible, the normal pace of work and life in our region and in Poland.

This debate was continued today at the plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Conferences of voivodship party aktivs were held in Jalenia Gora and Torun.

In the atmosphere of unequivocal support for the political line laid down at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and developed by the decisions adopted at the seventh plenum, opinions were formed and proposals made. The general conclusion arising from the discussions at plenary sessions of party voivodship committees and conferences of voivodship aktivs was that what is needed most in Poland today is calm, order and hard work in every job.

The importance of the party debates now taking place in individual voivodships and regions is shown by the participation of members of the highest party authorities. The conference of party aktiv in Torun was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Zbigniew Zieleinski, member of the PZPR Secretariat, took part in the plenum of the party voivodship committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski.

SLUPSK PARTY SECRETARIAT MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS

LD101206 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of the Secretariat of the voivodship party organization with journalists was held in Slupsk today. It was stated that the restoration of the prestige of mass media is possible only through working out new forms of partnership between the journalists and party organizations. At present the press cannot be controlled by the party apparatus. The journalists have a full right to criticism and the party must quickly react to journalists' criticism of social [word indistinct] During the meeting the journalists were acquainted with the socioeconomic development in Slupsk Voivodship in the next few months.

KOSZALIN PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD102142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Tasks resulting from the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plena of the Central Committee for the Koszalin Party organization are being discussed today by the voivodship party committee. The report of the executive contains critical assessment of the activity of the voivodship party organization. It was stated in the discussion that there have been cases of improper procedure and nonparty attitudes, and reluctant treatment of critical remarks made by the rank and file party members and nonparty people. Wrong and hasty decisions were pointed out, which for example caused many tons of grain to rot in Koszalin region, grain that was greatly needed for the development of breeding.

The discussion was frank, as are all talks now conducted in the party, and was aimed at the speedy correction of errors. Members of the voivodship committee were presented with the draft program for the activity of the Koszalin organization. It includes all ths most important spheres of political, social and economic life of the voivodship. The draft will undergo an all-party general discussion.

Wladyslaw Kozdra, up to now first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Koszalin, asked to be relieved from the post and from membership in the executive and voivodship committee. The plenum accepted the request of Wladyslaw Kozdra. Present at the meeting, Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, proposed Waldemar Czyzewski, secretary of the voivdoship party committee in Koszalin, for the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee. The plenum elected Waldemar Czyzewski to the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee and also made changes in the composition of the Secretariat of the voivodship committee.

REGULAR SOVIET GRAIN SHIPMENTS ARRIVE AT BORDER

LD100432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Summary] Grain consignments from the Soviet Union are constantly arriving at the border railroad station at Malaszewicze in Biala Podlasaka Voivodship. About 1,000 tons of Soviet grain are received there every day. The total amount transshipped since consignments began to arrive has exceeded 35,000 tons.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

WU101616 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Lao counterparts on Lao national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, in Vientiane:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Polish people and on our own behalf we convey to you and through you to the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, the government and all the Lao people our fraternal greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

In the 5 years since the establishment of the LPDR, the Lao people led by the LPRP have scored many important victories that have helped to consolidate and stabilize the people's power in Laos, to develop the Lao economy and to strengthen the prestige of the LPDR in the international arena.

The establishment of the LPDR opened a new chapter in the fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples, helping to comprehensively tighten those relations for the benefit of our peoples and for the good of the cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, we take this opportunity to extend to you and to the Lao people our warm wishes for further great successes along the road of peaceful development and socialist construction in your country.

TRADE MINISTER VISITS AUSTRIA 8-10 DECEMBER

LD102156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, Ryszard Karski, stayed in Austria from 8 December until today. He took part in the session of the Council for New Initiatives in East-West Cooperation.

The state of cooperation resulting from the work of the council was discussed, as well as preparations for intended meetings and symposia sponsored by the council. Minister Karski was received by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Polish guest also met the minister of trade, industry and handicrafts, Josef Staribacher. They discussed the present state of affairs and prospects for the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE ENDORSES WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU101418 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

["In Accordance With the Major Interests of Socialism, Detente and Peace--Article Published in SCINTEIA Newspaper of December 10"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--Public opinion in Romania received with interest and approved the communique on the meeting of the heads of the Warsaw Treaty participating states held in Moscow on December 5 when opinions were exchanged on international developments of late. Romania was represented to that meeting by a delegation headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu so that Romania reasserted her constructive [policy] consistently aiming at strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, the collaboration of all the progressive and democratic forces, at promoting the cause of detente, security and peace in keeping with the major interests of our socialist nation and of all the peoples of the world through the most authorized voice, that of the party general secretary.

The Moscow meeting took place under particularly complex circumstances when international life registers mounting tension. Old hotbeds of tension persist in various parts of the world and while new ones have occurred, just as military conflicts. World economic crisis, the oil and energy one in particular, aggravates and the arms race registers ever wider scope and intensity. All this generates new and serious dangers to peoples' peace, security and independence.

Under these circumstances, the evolution of the international life calls for the strengthened cooperation of peoples, for their intensified struggle for safeguarding peace and promoting a policy of understanding, detente and international collaboration. On the basis of a thorough analysis of these circumstances Nicolae Ceausescu stressed recently: Given the particularly serious international situation we consider that action must be undertaken for strengthening the unity and solidarity of all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, for rallying the efforts of all peoples in order to prevent the international situation from worsening, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, of respect for national independence, of peace and security, for solving all litigious issues by negotiations exclusively.

Highlighting the deeply worrying aspects of the evolution of the international life, the meeting underlined the fact that due to the struggle of the world forces of peace and detente, of national independence and progress, positive aspects had been registered favourable to the process of detente. The communique of the meeting mentions in this respect the activation of political contacts among states with differing social systems; the continuation of the dialogue on the most important international issues; the fruitful examination during the UN General Assembly of a series of proposals advanced by socialist and other countries, proposals aiming at limiting and halting the arms race, at developing international cooperation.

It is in these positive directions that Socialist Romania has consistently acted making a highly important contribution to the assertion of the new policy of peace and independence, confidence and international collaboration. As is known, were we to refer only to the last few months, the president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, paid state visits to Sweden, Denmark and Norway which occasioned productive top-level talks that ended with results of great importance for the development of bilateral friendly relations and, at the same time, for the cause of detente and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania's consistent promotion of the direct, open dialogue meant to strengthen confidence and collaboration among nations is conspicuously illustrated by the multiple contacts and talks Nicolae Ceausescu had of late with numerous heads of state and government, with ministers and other political personalities from countries with differing social systems from Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

It is the firm conviction of the RCP and of Romania that all the problems in interstate relations can be solved by negotiations, by political means exclusively--the sole rational way able to spare the peoples the sufferings and losses caused by the recourse to the policy of force and armed confrontations.

World public opinion, peoples everywhere can be convinced that as far as she is concerned, Romania, acting in full concordance with the orientations of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, will do her utmost to further expand and diversify her good relations with all the states, whatever their social system, on the basis of the verified principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, mutual esteem and advantage.

Deeply interested in the establishment of a lasting system of security in Europe, in the broad, unhampered development of collaboration among all the states on the continent, Romania, alongside the other countries that participated in the Moscow meeting, hailed the inception of the all-European meeting in Madrid declaring for its efficient and constructive unfolding. Just as in all the stages of the all-European conference Romania makes her active contribution to the proceedings of the current session expressing her hope that it will conclude with good results, open fresh prospects to the translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to the development of the process of building lasting and real security on the continent, in the interests of detente and peace worldwide.

As known, among the guidelines of the policy of the RCP and Romanian state are the development of collaboration with all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, the strengthening of the solidarity of all the peoples in the struggle against the danger of war, for a policy of peace, disarmament, detente and equal collaboration. And of particular importance is the fact that the other states that participated in the meeting declared in the same way, which meets the common interests of all peoples, of the promotion of peace and progress.

Romania, that has always militated for friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, considers that especially under the present international circumstances the strengthening of the solidarity of the socialist countries is an imperious demand for enhancing their role in international life, in the struggle of all the advanced forces of contemporaneity for safeguarding peace, asserting socialism and enhancing its prestige in the world. In conditions of the economic crisis whose consequences are felt on a world plane it is necessary to develop economic, technical and scientific collaboration among the socialist countries, strengthen their relations of close cooperation. Especially now, at the beginning of new five-year plan periods, it is highly significant that the plans be appropriately coordinated, fact which will allow each socialist country to solve better the problems of its economic development, of energy resources, raw materials supply, etc. Strengthening the relations of equal and mutually advantageous collaboration, the socialist countries will be able to more easily solve economic and social development questions proving the capacity of socialism to provide a solid base for surpassing crisis phenomena, for the peoples' development on the road of independence, welfare and peace, the superiority of socialist international relations. The strengthening of collaboration among the socialist countries would be of particular significance for the course of socialist construction in each country and for the assertion of socialism on a world plane, for the enhancement of its power of attraction.

As the communique of the Moscow meeting shows, during the exchange of information on the building of socialism and communism the participants listened to an account of the Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] of the developments in the Polish People's Republic, of the results of the recent plenary meeting of that party's Central Committee which highlighted the determination of the PUWP to act for ensuring the development of socialist construction in Poland, for the achievement of the leading role of the party in the entire political and social life, in the work of building the new, socialist system in the neighbourly and friendly country.

The participants in the meeting expressed their confidence that the Polish people, under the leadership of the PUWP, will succeed in surpassing the difficulties occurred, will ensure the further development of Poland on the road of socialism. Socialist Romania--as the RCP general secretary stated on other occasions as well--expresses her full solidarity and supports the struggle of the communists, of the progressive forces, of the working people, of the Polish people for overcoming the current state of affairs, for the socialist development of the country. It is well known that the RCP has repeatedly expressed its firm belief that the problems cropped up in Poland can and must be solved by the Poles themselves so that they should not affect international relations, the policy of detente, independence and peace.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania, our people, reasserting their feelings of warm friendship for the Polish United Workers' Party, for the Polish working class and people, reaffirm their full solidarity with their struggle and efforts for overcoming the current situation, for economic and social development, for the progress of socialist construction, for Poland's broad participation in the international life and in the settlement of the major questions of contemporaneity. The communists, the Romanian people have full confidence in the will and action capacity of the communists, the working class, the entire Polish people, in their capability for finding the most appropriate solutions in view of overcoming the current difficulties, and address them most sincere wishes of success in Poland's advance on the road of socialism and welfare of the working people, in keeping with the interests of the working people in that friendly country, of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress.

Acting in the spirit of the fundamental aspirations of the Romanian people, of all the peoples of the world, Romania will further militate resolutely to make her entire contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity among the socialist countries, to the rallying of all the advanced forces of the contemporary epoch in the struggle for the promotion of the policy of detente, international understanding and collaboration, for the attainment of the ideals of peace, independence and progress of the entire mankind.

BUCHAREST REPORTS ON GDANSK SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY

AU101723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] The last weeks of this year mark an accelerated rate of shipbuilding at the Gdansk shipyard. As the Polish News Agency PAP reports, in spite of several difficulties, the shipyard working collective is determined to completely fulfill its annual plan tasks. This year the shipyards will commission 19 vessels totalling 168,750 tons and will launch 199.

ROMANIANS GRANTED POLITICAL ASYLUM IN FRANCE

LD101116 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Summary] Two Romanian tourists who arrived in Marseille on board a Soviet cruise liner yesterday afternoon left the ship immediately on arrival and asked the French authorities for political asylum. After long negotiations between the French Ministry of Interior and the Soviet ship's captain, political asylum was granted and the ship left Marseille.

Further Details

LD101314 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Summary] Nine Romanian tourists who arrived in Marseille on board a Soviet liner have chosen freedom and asked French authorities for political asylum. Two of them, physicians, want to go to the FRG and the other seven, to Italy. There have been rumors that three Soviet sailors from the ship have also asked for political asylum, but this has not been confirmed.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION AT AUSTRIAN CP CONGRESS

Radulescu Conveys Message

AU101128 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on message conveyed by RCP Central Committee Secretary Ilie Radulescu to the Austrian Communist Party Congress on 7 December in Vienna]

[Text] The proceedings of the 24th Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] Congress continued in Vienna on Sunday. At the morning session, the floor was taken by Comrade Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and leader of the RCP delegation to the Congress, who, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, conveyed warm comradely greetings and a message of friendship and communist solidarity to the participants, to all KPOE members and to the Austrian working people.

Emphasizing that the RCP and our socialism-building people are familiar with and follow with great internationalist empathy the KPOE's efforts and work to defend and promote the interests of the Austrian working people, to realize their aspirations for progress and well-being, for peace and cooperation between nations, the Romanian delegation leader expressed our party leadership's satisfaction with the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the KPOE, relations based on full equality of rights, mutual respect for autonomy and noninterference in internal affairs, on each party's right to independently decide its domestic and foreign policies and its revolutionary tactics and strategy, and on the principles of international solidarity.

"We are convinced," the speaker added, "that the continuous development of these relations, contacts between our parties, and exchanges of views and experience will equally serve the interests of both parties, deepen the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Austrian peoples, and benefit the international communist and workers movement and peace and security in Europe and throughout the world."

The speaker then expounded on the noteworthy achievements attained by the Romainian people, led by the RCP, in building socialism, in economy, science and culture, in raising the working people's well-being, and in consolidating Romania's national independence and sovereignty. He also spoke about the work of the Romanian communists and people to implement the decisions and targets of the 12th party congress. The speaker then presented in detail our party-state foreign policy. He stressed our extensive relations of cooperation and collaboration with all socialist countries, developing and nonaligned countries, and with all other states, regardless of their social system.

The speaker emphasized the active contribution made by Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to settling mankind's current problems; to halting the deterioration of the international situation; to eliminating the imperialist policy of force and dictate; to resuming and continuing the trend toward detente; to solving all conflicts and disputes between states through peaceful means and negotiations; to halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order; and to building a better and more just world. The speaker highlighted Romania's efforts to bolster cooperation and security in Europe and to achieve positive results at the CSCE meeting in Madrid, capable of ensuring genuine security on the continent.

At the end of his address, the speaker conveyed wishes to the congress for success in implementing the decisions that it will adopt, and in the revolutionary activities of the Austrian communists.

Talk With Muhri

AU092026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 9 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 9, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, was called on by the RCP delegation that participated in the congress of the party. The members of the delegation are Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the delegation, and Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director-general of the Romanian news agency "AGERPRES."

During the call the sides exchanged information on the activity of the two parties, expressing satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between them. Also tackled were some problems regarding the international communist and working class movement as well as aspects of the present world political situation.

The call occasioned an exchange of messages of friendship between Nicolae Ceausescu and Franz Muhri.

LUMEA REVIEWS VERDET PRC VISIT, RELATIONS

AU101237 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 49 4 Dec 80 pp 3, 4

[Ilie Olteanu article: "The Development of Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Between Romania and the PRC"]

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official friendly visit to the PRC for a whole week (25 November-1 December) at the invitation of Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council.

During his visit, the head of the Romanian Government was received by Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, conducted several rounds of talks with his PRC counterpart, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and also conferred with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council.

The decisive role of summit meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Guofeng in developing Romanian-PRC cooperation was the main conclusion drawn following the talks conducted in Beijing by the prime minister of the Romanian Government. This idea was forcefully stressed during the meeting between the Romanian prime minister and Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

The broad prospects of the positive trend of relations between our parties and countries are confirmed by the messages of friendship exchanged--during the Romanian prime minister's visit to Beijing--between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Guofeng. They express our countries' and parties' desire for continuously developing mutual relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation at various levels in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

The talk, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and warm friendship, between Comrade Hua Guofeng and the prime minister of the Romanian Government included an exchange of views on further developing Romanian-Chinese cooperation and cooperation between the two friendly countries in international life in the interest of strengthening peace, halting international tension and defending independence, international cooperation and progress in the world.

The two sides also stressed opportunities to further expand Romanian-Chinese cooperation. They expressed their firm desire to intensify joint efforts to capitalize on all opportunities afforded by our countries' economies, which are in full swing.

The talks between Prime Ministers Ilie Verdet and Zhao Ziyang at the palace of the National People's Congress in Beijing took place--during all three rounds--in a friendly working atmosphere. The first stage of the dialogue was devoted to briefing each other about the progress of socialist construction in the two countries and about the concerns of the two parties in achieving the multiple targets of their socioeconomic development. They also discussed matters pertaining to further deepening relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples at various levels. Stressing with satisfaction that the multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC--based on trust and mutual respect, on equality and comradely assistance--are developing continuously in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of socialist construction in the two countries, and of the general cause of socialism, peace, national independence and cooperation among peoples, the two heads of government stressed the decisive role of summit meetings in past years.

The two premiers stressed the intensified political dialogue between the representatives of their party and state leaderships, between the parliaments and governments of the two countries and the exchange of delegations and experience between mass and civic political organizations. In this context, they pointed out the rapid growth of Romanian-Chinese economic relations on the basis of the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed at the highest level and on the basis of the other conventions and agreements adopted.

During the talks, the two sides pointed out the important opportunities available in the economies of the two countries to continue to develop and deepen production sharing and scientific-technical cooperation in resolving certain problems of major interest by joint efforts in order to ensure a more rapid scientific-technical progress of the two friendly countries. They also stressed the progress recorded in largely expanding cooperation in the field of education, culture, information means, tourism and other fields.

The second round of the Romanian-Chinese dialogue at heads of government level took place in the same working spirit of mutual friendly understanding. During that round of talks, they examined matters pertaining to developing and deepening scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and exchanged views on certain major aspects of the current international situation. The discussion of those subjects marked the third day of talks between the Romanian and Chinese premiers.

At the end of their discussions, the heads of government of the two countries expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and talks, which have contributed to the multifaceted development of Romanian-Chinese cooperation, to deepening mutual understanding and trust and to deepening friendship between the two parties and countries in the interest of the Romanian and Chinese peoples and of the cause of socialism, peace, independence and international cooperation.

Comrade Ilie Verdet expressed thanks for the friendly and very warm welcome given to the Romanian delegation--an expression of the positive relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two socialist countries--and wished the Chinese people constantly greater successes in building the socialist society. The head of the Romanian Government extended an invitation to Comrade Zhao Ziyang to pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The Beijing stage of the official friendly visit of the prime minister of the Romanian Government also included the meeting Comrade Ilie Verdet had with Comrade Deng Xiaoping. During the talks that ensued, the two sides expressed words of great appreciation for the constant development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. They expressed the determination of the RCP and CCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC to continue to act to develop relations of close mutual cooperation at various levels in the interest of the two peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace, independence and international cooperation. The two sides briefed each other about the current concerns of the two parties in our countries' socioeconomic development process and exchanged views on certain international problems of common interest.

Romanian-Chinese relations are developing in various fields and the future has even broader prospects in store. Very briefly formulated, this is the major conclusion following the official friendly visit of the Romanian prime minister to China, a visit that marks a new step on the road to implementing the line and tasks set forth by the summit meetings and the agreements concluded on those occasions.

BURTICA MEETS WITH NIGERIAN PRESIDENT IN LAGOS

AU102045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--Nigeria's President Alhaji Shehu Shagari received Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

On the occasion the Nigerian president was handed over a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Discussed were possibilities of further developing the economic exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the agreements reached at summit level. Also discussed were some topical problems of the international situation. Both sides expressed the wish to intensify the economic relations on multiple planes as well as the collaboration on an international plane.

During his Nigerian visit Vice-Premier Cornel Burtica had interviews with the federal commissioners for planning, external affairs, agriculture, industries as well as with representatives of Nigerian industrial and trade companies. Examined were possibilities of expanding the trade exchanges and the economic cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

RCP'S CAZACU RECEIVES SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER

AU102030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 10 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Jaime Ballesteros, member of the Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, who visits Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion the sides informed mutually of the preoccupations of the two parties, both expressing satisfaction at the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Spanish Communist Party.

Participating in the talks was Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP.

TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ARGENTINA IN BUCHAREST

AU102048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--The fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Argentinian Commission for the Trade and Economic Cooperation concluded on December 10 in Bucharest.

The two chairmen of the commission, Gheorghe Nestorescu, secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and Santiago Murray, undersecretary at the State Secretariat for Trade and International Economic Negotiations, signed the protocol of the session at the end of the proceedings.

Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mining, oil and geology, and Santiago Murray, initialed on the same occasion the agreement of cooperation in mining between Romania and Argentina. The documents establish measures for the further development of the trade exchanges between the two countries and on third markets and the expansion of the economic cooperation in industry, mining, power engineering and other compartments of mutual interest.

The chairman for Argentina of the Joint Romanian-Argentinian Commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation, was received on December 10 by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. On the occasion, they discussed aspects of development of the commercial exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The same day, the Argentinian delegation had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with Maria Groza, deputy minister, on the expansion of the relations on multiple planes between Romania and Argentina.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U.S. ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU102042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--A roundtable conference on "one hundred years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the U.S.", organized under the auspices of the Romanian Association of International Law and International Relations, ADIRI, and the American Library in Bucharest, was inaugurated in Bucharest on December 10.

Introductory addresses were made by Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, and Rudolph Aggrey, ambassador of the United States in Bucharest. The speakers stressed the importance of the anniversary of one century since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, highlighting especially the development of these relations in the last 15 years, upon the lasting foundation provided by the understandings reached during the summit Romanian-American meetings. Expressed was also the mutual determination to continue in the future too, amplifying these relations on multiple planes in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The opening of the conference was attended by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, professors and researchers into history, international relations, economic and juridical sciences, journalists.

PATRIOTIC GUARDS' MEETING HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU102004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Dec (AGERPRES)--A meeting for analysis and sum-up with the chiefs of staff of the Patriotic Guards took place in Bucharest over December 8-10.

The meeting summed up the activity unfolded in the recently concluded instruction year. At the same time ways and modalities were emphasized for raising the combat and action capacity of the subunits of Patriotic Guards and of the youth formations, for strengthening their collaboration and cooperation with the military units and with the other forces of the national defence system.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS REPORTED

LD060934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--At a session held on 4 December 1980, the LCY Central Committee considered ideopolitical questions of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia for the 1981-85 period and the tasks of the League of Communists.

Proceeding from a critical analysis of the results and problems of socioeconomic development and the activity of the League of Communists in the past period and of the report and discussion at the session, the Central Committee adopts the following conclusions:

I. Major changes have been carried out in the socioeconomic and political life of the country during the years of the current medium-term plan. Continuity in the further building and consolidation of socialist self-management has been achieved on the basis of the ideological and political orientations of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

Further progress has been achieved in the dynamic growth of the production forces of our society. The social product of the entire economy has risen at the average annual rate of 5.6 percent, work productivity in the social sector at the rate of 2.2 percent and employment at the rate of 4 percent. The number of employed people has risen during this period by over 1 million. The standard of living has grown at the average rate of 5 percent a year, except in 1980, during which there was a drop in real personal incomes, which slowed the rise of the standard of living. The material and social security of our working people and citizens has been improved. The system of all-people's defense and social self-protection has been powerfully strengthened and developed. The equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities have been strengthened and further developed. All the republics and provinces have achieved progress in economic development and in all other fields, although the relative differences between economically developed and insufficiently developed republics and provinces have not been reduced. In the case of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo there has even been an increase in the relative differences concerning the level of development as compared with the average for the whole country. Cooperation has expanded between our economy and the economies of a large number of countries. Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned position in the world has been strengthened still further. These and other results represent a sound basis for the country's successful socioeconomic development in the next period.

In this period of the socioeconomic and social development of our country we have also been confronted by numerous acute problems and contradictions. Unfavorable developments in international economic relations have affected our domestic economic difficulties. No lessons were drawn from this in good time. The causes of economic problems and difficulties stem primarily from the fact that the relations of self-management of associated labor based on income have not yet become dominant relations in all the vital stages of social reproduction. Self-managing socioeconomic relations and the economic system which corresponds to them are being implemented and developed too slowly. The basic organization's income has not yet become the decisive material basis of self-management.

Certain delays in the development of socialist self-managing relations have a causative-consequential link with the unfavorable economic trends. The process of pooling labor and resources and the income-based motivation concerning raising the work productivity have not manifested themselves sufficiently. Particularly pronounced are the following problems: the extensive manner of work; irrational choice of investments and their ineffectiveness; high and unrealistic growth of consumption regardless of the income achieved; undermining of the unity of the Yugoslav market; socialization of losses; and so forth.

The intensification of administrative interventionism has contributed to the suppression of economic laws and the market criteria of economic activity. It has encouraged regional isolationism, and has caused an increase in economic instability and slowness in eliminating the causes of economic instability. Planning has not been sufficiently based on income, as a result of which consumption exceeded the limits of the available income of the economy and the interests of associated labor. In addition, planning has been burdened by voluntarism. Support has often been given to partial interests, owing to which the common interest manifests itself insufficiently. The main negative consequences are the excessive level of indebtedness abroad and a high deficit in the balance of payments. These are increasingly becoming the limiting factors of development.

We face the decisive stage of the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and material development. The level of development of the production forces and social relations and the existing economic problems and limitations impose the need for a resolute reorientation toward intensive economic activity. On the basis of the objective analysis of the situation it is necessary for all the subjects of planning to establish their real development aims and tasks for the next planning period. These should be aimed at the further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the resolute realization of the policy of economic stabilization.

II The LCY Central Committee believes that the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces should resolutely strive to ensure that planning and the realization of the socioeconomic development plans are in keeping with the resolutions of the 11th LCY Congress and with the systemic solutions which concern planning.

It is essential that communists and the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists in associated labor and the delegate system should resolutely work for the realization of the principle of continued planning, for the constant updating of plans on the basis of new information and in keeping with the real material developments in the economy and with those conditions which are the result of economic laws. A qualitatively new situation should be created during the next 5-year period, enabling all the socioeconomic development plans to be adopted on the basis of systemic solutions which concern planning. It is essential to prepare the methodology of self-managing social planning as soon as possible on the basis of cooperation between the planning and other organs, scientific and specialized organizations and other interested groups.

1. The LCY Central Committee believes that the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and material and social development should proceed along the following strategic lines:

--Ensuring the decisive position of the workers in associated labor in the acquisition and spending of income and the entire means of social reproduction, the efficient functioning of the political and socioeconomic systems, the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income relations on a unified Yugoslav market and respect for economic laws in social reproduction

--The realization of a policy of economic stabilization, in other words, the elimination of the causes of inflation and the halting of other unfavorable trends in the basic processes of reproduction;

--Increasing production on a realistic basis, by raising work productivity, strengthening the qualitative factors of economic activity and making greater use of domestic reserves;

--Rapid growth of the export of goods and services, substantial reduction of the deficit in the balance of payments and the level of indebtedness of the country and, on that basis, improvement in the country's position in the international division of labor, for which it is necessary to promote the production of goods and services for export and reduce imports by boosting domestic production potential and above all energy from domestic sources and the production of the basic raw materials and food;

--Reducing the participation of investment, general and joint expenditure in the social product and national income;

--Determining and implementing a common strategy of faster technical-technological development through the greater application of our own scientific-research work and by the development of production which ensures more successful and equal cooperation with foreign countries;

--Further strengthening the material basis and other conditions of equality of peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces and, within this framework, developing faster republics which are insufficiently developed economically with the fastest possible development for the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo, coupled with a direct and increasingly greater role by associated labor in the implementation of this development;

--Ensuring material and social security and more stable living and working conditions for the working people and citizens, productive employment and growth in the standard of living in keeping with increasing social productivity of work and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization; and the continuous supply of basic food and other products to the population;

--Further strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection and training in all economic and social subjects for preservation of the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the country.

2. The Central Committee emphasizes that in the forthcoming medium-term period it is necessary to make a turning point in the implementation of demands of the 11th LCY Congress for "the creation of conditions in which the workers in the basic organizations and other forms of associated labor will directly and sovereignly make decisions on income and its distribution and on social reproduction as a whole, and on this basis expand the material basis of socialist self-management, strengthen social productivity of work and increase income." To this end, it is necessary to carry out a redistribution of the national income in favor of resources which are at the direct disposal of the workers in associated labor. It is therefore necessary:

--To encourage more strongly by social action and measures of economic policy the process of associating labor and resources and of acquiring joint gross income, as well as other forms of associating and linking; self-managing direction of accumulation; while compulsory association of resources of the economy on the basis of decisions of the sociopolitical communities should be minimized as far as possible;

--To examine all investments in due course and bring them within realistic frameworks; to increase the efficacy of investments; to reduce considerably the participation of investments in the social product and to coordinate their structure with the aim of economic stabilization;

--To adapt the banking, credit and monetary system and the functioning of all institutions of this system, from the local bank to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, to the demands for the greatest possible extent of self-financing of social reproduction on the basis of associating labor and resources;

-- To ensure by economic amortization the integrity of social means of production and their replacement in keeping with technological progress and strengthening of the material basis of associated labor, and at the same time to prevent the flow of amortization funds into income;

-- To ensure that the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and in the chambers of associated labor of the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities make decisions on all allocations from income to satisfy general and joint needs, which also means corresponding changes in the system and the policy of taxation and contributions; to develop free exchange of work between the economy and other social activities, coupled with the application of the principle of socialist solidarity in financing basic social needs;

-- To elaborate the system and policy of taxation in such a way that it will play a role in the coordination of relations between the supply of goods and money and in implementing other tasks of economic stabilization.

3. Respect for economic criteria and laws in producing goods in conditions of socialist self-management in business operations and in the conduct of all subjects of reproduction is essential for further successful socioeconomic development. In this connection it is necessary to carry out consistently an active policy of realistic exchange of the dinar. The policy of protecting domestic production must be carried out on a considerably more selective basis and in keeping with the policy of development.

The conditions for free movement of work and resources and their associating throughout the country, as well as for a free exchange of goods and services, scientific achievements and technical experience, should be created by economic policy and sociopolitical action. Every instance of autarchy must be resolutely and systematically overcome by organized action of the League of Communists and all other socialist subjective forces of society and by implementing rational distribution of work and self-managing income bases. The same applies to the regional isolation of the market, the monopoly position of production and transportation organizations on any basis, as well as to the phenomena of conditional trade and other subjective weaknesses.

It is necessary to ensure corresponding material reserves in the organizations of associated labor, the federation, republics and autonomous provinces and large consumer centers.

The League of Communists must strive to bring the administrative regulations of the sociopolitical communities and their organs within the frameworks of the constitutional and law-binding functions, in order to expand the room for the market and self-managing regulation of relations in social reproduction. At the same time it is necessary to intensify efficacy in work and the responsibility of the organs of the sociopolitical communities in the performance of their constitutional functions.

4. The communists and all working people must be directly involved in the further elaboration, promotion and application of the principles of distribution according to the results of work for all matter and working tasks. In this connection it is necessary to constantly build and improve self-managing agreements and rules of procedure, as well as to change those not in keeping with these principles. Communists will resolutely strive to give greater material, social and moral value and esteem to production, technical and other creative work. The self-managing agreements and rules must ensure that the growth of personal income of the workers depends on growth in productivity, smaller production costs and increased income. The personal income of production workers and workers who work under difficult conditions should grow faster than the personal income of workers who work in noneconomic fields.

5. Through the activity of associated labor, economic chambers, trade unions, organs of sociopolitical communities and other factors, we need to resolutely overcome the administrative regulation of relations in primary distribution and in the market. We need to ensure that the policy on prices is a function of the realization of the economic stabilization policy and the strengthening of our economy's competitive ability on the world market. We need to try to ensure that the effect of economic laws and competitiveness on domestic and foreign markets is fully manifested in the formation of prices. And, in accordance with the law on prices and joint development policy, we need to ensure more harmonious relations in primary distribution so as to eliminate disparities in pricing and, on that basis, also eliminate unjustified differences in the economic and social position of individual parts of the working class.

It is the obligation of communists to call for the earliest possible adoption of specific solutions in the republics and provinces in all organizations of associated labor on the disposal and use of that part of income which is the result of special favorable circumstances.

6. An increased orientation toward exports is one of the most essential conditions for stable and successful development. It is essential that imports be within the limit of material possibilities created by exports and the country's balance of payments capabilities, and that we essentially increase net foreign currency receipts by increasing foreign currency receipts [as received] and economizing resolutely on outlays in the nongoods sector. On these bases we should be able to reduce the country's balance of payments deficit and level of indebtedness considerably, strengthen foreign currency reserves and establish a foreign currency market. We need to ensure greater participation by the developing countries in our trade with foreign countries and, in accordance with our country's orientations, to continue to develop activity aimed at setting up a new international economic order.

In order for these tasks to be realized it is of decisive significance that workers in organizations of associated labor undertake and realize the rights, obligations and responsibility for the development of economic relations with other countries and have foreign currency at their disposal in accordance with their role and achievement. We need to develop production which ensures long-term and rational involvement of our economy in the international division of labor. We also need to ensure more active support for exports by unloading excessive obligations, and by credit and monetary policy and other measures from sociopolitical communities. Mutually agreed plans of organizations of associated labor on economic relations with other countries should define overall economic relations with other countries in the republics, provinces and federation, including also the balance of payments. We need to strengthen the responsibility of the republics and provinces for Yugoslavia's balance of payments, while overcoming tendencies toward transforming balance of payments positions into positions of the individual republics and provinces, thus restricting isolationism within republican or provincial limits. Indebtedness abroad should be brought into line as quickly as possible with the constitution and systemic solutions, so that the exponents of indebtedness are the organizations of associated labor which can pay off their credit obligations out of their own or jointly-acquired foreign currency income in accordance with the country's balance of payments capabilities. It is especially important to ensure that self-managing interest communities for economic relations with other countries act as communities of associated labor. It is also important to overcome the practice of making these communities into the extended arm of state organs, that is, into centers alienating foreign currency resources from workers in associated labor. We need to reduce, reorganize and link in a self-managing way the foreign trade network abroad.

7. We urgently need to bring the system of financing sociopolitical communities into line with the material possibilities of production, with the demands of the economic stabilization policy and with further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

We need to orient ourselves resolutely toward eliminating the deficit in the federal budget and the budgets of other sociopolitical communities. We need to ensure a slower growth in the budget outlays of all other sociopolitical communities so that they are lower than income. We need to change the method of financing the budget obligations of the federation in accordance with the constitutional responsibility of the republics and provinces for financing joint needs in the federation. In the next 5-year period we must gradually eliminate the use of primary emission to make up the federation's budget deficit and end the practice of fully evaluating its obligations on the basis of inflation.

8. The possibilities for socioeconomic development in the next period are determined by the disposable accumulated income in the country and the considerably more limited possibilities for the use of supplementary resources from abroad. In accordance with this, it is essential that all subjects of reproduction establish balances of forming, distributing and using income and generally disposable resources as bases of planning. Proceeding from this, efforts need to be made to reduce the costs of business activity in the general receipts of organizations of associated labor, activate reserves by using disposable production capacities, make better use of working time, economize on materials and raw materials and so forth. All aspects of consumption need to be brought within the limits of the economy's material capabilities and we should also ensure more harmonious goods-and-money relations in volume and structure.

Disposable resources for investment should first of all be directed toward more rapid completion of projects which are of significance for the elimination of structural problems in the economy, an increase in exports and the realization of the economic stabilization policy as a whole. We need to ensure the implementation of political, economic and legal responsibility on the part of business and self-management organs and other exponents of investment decisions for shortcomings in investment and to eliminate forcefully instances of investments which are not covered, delays in construction deadlines, the construction of capacities for which raw materials, reproduction material, energy and placement on the market have not been secured. With this aim in view we need to establish development and market criteria for the adoption of decisions on investments by means of self-management agreements. We need to make a meaningful reduction in investments in noneconomic projects, except for housing. New economic investments must be based on coordinated self-management agreements on the bases of plans of organizations of associated labor and necessary division in the unified Yugoslav market.

The resources used to satisfy general social and joint needs should be secured in accordance with the needs and real material capabilities of the economy and of working people and citizens. The resources for these purposes nqed to grow more slowly than the growth in income. Resources for investment and current consumption in social activities should be ensured on the basis of agreed programs of development for these activities and of direct free exchange of labor. In line with this, we need to reexamine urgently existing rights to joint and general consumption, bringing them into line with material capabilities.

9. Ways of creating money which assume a classical credit form need to be adapted to the system of associated labor. With this aim in mind, we need to speed up work on the reform of the money issuing mechanism on the basis of the right of basic organizations of associated labor to dispose of money necessary to finance current reproduction. We also need to overcome and eliminate instruments of the monetary, credit and banking system which strengthen the economy's dependence on foreign sources of finance.

Monetary and credit policy, as well as business policy by banks, need to be a function of the realization of the economic stabilization policy and the setting up of harmonized goods and money relations.

Together with this, we need to coordinate the growth of the volume of money and credits and control the autonomous use of capital by the institutions of the monetary system. On this, we need to essentially reduce the use of short-term resources for long-term placements. We should eliminate various forms of monetary inflation by multiplying the banks' credit potential and in other ways.

10. The LCY Central Committee believes that the rapid elimination of structural disharmonies in the economy is an essential condition for the resolution of the country's balance of payments problems and for the coordination of relations in social reproduction. More intensive economic activity and the strengthening of exports demand more rapid development of these activities which ensure the highest possible net effect on foreign currency by, above all, the use of domestic potential. Therefore, we need to define a joint policy of long-term development and of equipping the economy for successful involvement in the international division of labor. On this, the essential developmental orientation remains the rapid and more rational development of energy, good production and basic raw material activities, for the development of which economic possibilities exist in this country.

The specific choice of priorities to change the economic structure needs to arise out of the reproduction needs and interests of workers in associated labor. The essential basis for this is pooling labor and resources and setting up other forms of self-managing links which ensure lasting interest on the part of producer and processors of primary products and other activities. On this basis, we need to ensure more harmonious development between raw material and processing capabilities, an increase in production aimed at exports and import substitution, as well as regularly supplying the domestic economy with essential raw materials and reproduction material.

The League of Communists, together with working people in associated labor and other social groups, needs to be involved in the productive employment of, above all, young, educated workers. In this sense we need to make more rapid progress toward coordinating the structure of education with the real needs of the economy and the development of production forces, as well as with the developmental needs of associated labor as a whole. We need to create the conditions for the productive employment of working people who return from temporary employment abroad.

11. Proceeding from the exceptional importance and role of science and technology in all development, the Central Committee draws attention to the need to determine a common policy and strategy of technological development and to achieve a higher level of technological independence of the country, proceeding above all from faster development of our own technology, science and education in increasing productivity and promoting socialist self-managing relations in production. Special attention must be paid to the policy and strategy of transferring foreign technology. By determining the criteria for the import of patents and licenses, it is necessary to ensure to the greatest possible extent the full rationalization of the import of technology, greater joint use and application of imported technological solutions and their further improvement and adaptation to the need for stronger self-managing relations and the competitive ability of the economy. It is necessary to develop more efficaciously the system of information in associated labor regarding imported knowledge and technology, as well as available knowledge and technological achievements in the country.

12. It is necessary to determine and implement a joint policy of developing the country's energy based on the use of domestic resources and on substituting imported energy with domestic energy, ensuring a rational structure for the production and consumption of energy. It is necessary to ensure a more intensive and long-term study of domestic sources of energy, especially coal, hydroelectric energy, oil, gas, uranium and new sources of energy.

Concrete obligations and responsibility as regards implementing the jointly agreed policy of development of energy and energy consumption in the country should be determined by self-management agreements on the basis of plans of self-managing organizations and communities.

13. The Central Committee believes that it is necessary to ensure, through all social action and measures of economic policy, more efficacious and faster activation of available natural, human and material factors for the development of the agroindustrial complex. To ensure food for the population and to satisfy other domestic needs, to eliminate the import of products which can be successfully produced in the country and to increase the import of agricultural-food products, it is necessary to make the development of agricultural production more dynamic, to increase yields, to use modern agrotechnical methods, to develop faster cattle breeding, to reduce production costs and so on. In order to achieve all these aims, it is necessary that the communists and all other subjective groups involve themselves in more efficacious relationships of work and resources of the organizations of associated labor and in their consumption of agricultural products.

It is necessary to create conditions for a faster and more all-embracing inclusion of individual agricultural estates in the socially organized production of goods through various ways of linking work, resources and land--mutually and with the organizations of associated labor--coupled with greater economic and social security for agricultural producers. It is necessary to take concrete measures for the preservation and rational use of agricultural land.

14. Faster development of every republic that is insufficiently developed economically and especially the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, compared with the country's average, and further efforts to reduce the relative differences in the level of development represent an essential factor in the development and promotion of the equality of peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces, a factor for the more harmonious and stable development of the economy and one of the basic aims of the country's development in the forthcoming period. This requires a further increase in the level of exploitation of production and the increased efficacy of economic operations in republics that are insufficiently developed economically and in the Socialist Autonomous Republic of Kosovo, as well as in the country as a whole.

It is also necessary to develop and promote the system of encouragement given to this development. This is in keeping with the principle that associated labor must directly and to an ever greater extent undertake the role of encouraging the development of these areas. It is also in keeping with the principle that conditions for faster development of both economically insufficiently developed and economically developed republics and provinces should be created on good quality bases by wider income-linking--by means of associating work and resources, through joint risk, joint use of technology, greater inclusion in the division of labor on the unified Yugoslav market, exchanges of scientific knowledge and business experience. These are the bases to which it is necessary to adapt the functioning of the federal fund which, together with supplementary means for financing social and other services, continues to have an important place in the system of encouragement given for developing more rapidly the economically insufficiently developed republics, and especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. To this end, it is necessary to make changes in the manner of forming the fund's resources on the basis of ever greater income-linking between the organizations of associated labor in the economically insufficiently developed republics and the province of Kosovo and the economically developed republics and voivodina, linking their development programs and plans, undertaking joint projects and so on.

It is especially necessary to elaborate a comprehensive program of measures for the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, considering that Kosovo is expressly lagging behind the implementation of the agreed policy. Implementing the policy of the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo requires the engagement of associated labor, all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, as well as the engagement and mobilization of the local forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to begin in the forthcoming medium-term period of this development policy, a process leading to a reduction of relative differences in the development level, and to a faster and more successful solution of some accumulated social problems, especially that of employment. This must also be achieved by increasing the availability to the province of the resources of the federal fund for financing faster development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and provinces and of supplementary means for financing social and other services, by adopting and implementing the social agreement on the achievement of the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as well as by wider direct engagement of associated labor through associating work and resources based on income relations.

15. The communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and other socialist forces must strive for greater efficacy and responsibility in adopting and implementing self-managing agreements, especially those which represent the essential bases for adopting and implementing plans for the forthcoming medium-term period. To this end it is necessary to further promote agreement-making between the republics and autonomous provinces in the federation and the coordination and solution of individual common interests and needs.

The League of Communists and all organized socialist forces must resolutely eliminate and overcome the phenomena and tendencies of developing narrow particularist interests into political pressure and exclusiveness which gain expression in some fields of socioeconomic development. This prevents accord and self-managing agreement-making. While trying to solve intense economic problems, this can produce nationalist and other antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies and phenomena of political struggle for special positions in the self-managing social system. The League of Communists must be uncompromising in eliminating phenomena of statist-bureaucratic, unitarian, nationalist, liberal-technocratic conduct and other similar phenomena, as well as in the struggle against their protagonists and sources in the social and economic development.

Communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces must directly involve themselves, as much as possible, in taking initiatives and concrete actions to make the delegate system function as efficaciously as possible in practice in all its parts and mechnism. They must also directly involve themslves in implementing the aims and tasks of socioeconomic development and the economic stabilization policy in the forthcoming period and in the efficacious solution of economic problems.

The plans of the organizations of associated labor, municipalities, republics and provinces should elaborate and implement economic and social solidarity and corresponding social policy. Increased productivity, increased income and more efficacious business operations as a whole should determine the framework of economic and social solidarity and social policy. The LCY must strive for implementing the constitutional commitment that the workers in associated labor are the subjects of social policy.

Distribution according to work and results of work must ensure increased real personal incomes in keeping with productivity, results of work and income. The price policy together with the policy of compensations should also contribute to the implementation of the policy of protecting and increasing the standard of living.

The Central Committee considers organized social action necessary to eliminate the sources and phenomena of enrichment and acquisition of income without work. An efficacious tax policy and greater activity of the revenue departments and other corporations in municipalities, republics and provinces should also ensure the taxation of incomes which have not been registered so far. A merciless struggle should be waged to eliminate the privatization of social means, bribery, corruption, speculation and other illegal phenomena. All this requires a sharper and higher level of responsibility and efficacy in the work of competent organs.

The LCY should strive to create conditions for greater appreciation of production work--that is, for consistent application of the principle of distribution according to the results of present and past work, thus combatting the tendency for scientific, technical and skilled workers to leave production for nonproductive activities.

Overtime and supplementary work must be reduced in order also to create more jobs.

In the forthcoming period, it is necessary to develop more quickly teritary activities and the so-called small economy, various forms of activation of personal work with means owned by citizens, and especially the potential of agricultural producers in agriculture and tourism, small economy and so on. It is necessary to oppose dogmatic resistance and a passive attitude toward the development of these activities, as well as spontaneous transfer of villagers into towns and the pressure to employ more than is necessary.

The LCY together with all other socialist subjective forces, must strive to make a critical appraisal of the present situation and relations, especially self-management, in housing and to undertake concrete social action to speed up and rationalize housing construction and the management of housing funds on self-management bases. The LCY must support the engagement of personal resources of the workers and citizens for solving the housing problem. The rent policy should ensure normal maintenance and rational use of existing housing.

It is necessary to work out a system of subsidized rents for workers and citizens with low personal incomes and earnings. The planning of housing construction must be in keeping with the material possibilities of the organizations of associated labor and individuals.

Within the framework of all socioeconomic development, and bearing in mind the complex international situation, in the forthcoming period it is necessary to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this connection, the LCY must strive for further socialization and mutual permeation of defense and self-protection and for modernizing and training the armed forces and security services. In this, considerable attention must be paid to the preparation in the economy and to the elaboration and improvement of the system of mass training of the working people and citizens, especially youth, for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Proceeding from the role and responsibility of the LCY in our political system, the Central Committee calls on all communists, organizations and leaderships of the LCY to strive to the maximum, together with the working people and all other social factors, to implement in the self-managing social practice the ideopolitical commitments outlined in these conclusions, through the plans of all subjects and through all organizations and institutions of the socioeconomic and political system. The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee will follow the implementation of these conclusions. It will undertake the necessary actions for their consistent implementation in practice and will inform the LCY Central Committee of the results.

The international political and economic situation is tense and there is little prospect of rapid improvement. We can tackle the negative trend on the international plane and our internal problems only by better work, economy, work discipline and social and personal responsibility.

The Central Committee calls on all communists, working people and citizens of the SFRY to be fully involved in the adoption and implementation of the medium-term plans, stabilization, intensive material development and further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. The implementation of the set aims of development and policy of economic stabilization in the forthcoming period must be the basic criterion of activity and responsibility for each member, organization and leadership in the LCY.

The development of socialist self-managing relations have so far enabled us successfully to overcome all problems whether they were the result of external or domestic factors. The LCY Central Committee considers that with the help of socialist self-management we can successfully achieve the aims and also overcome the problems in the forthcoming stage of our socioeconomic development.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD092314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--At its session today the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the substance and the method of its work and the role of the LCY in the political system.

It was stressed that substantial results had been achieved in promoting the method and the content of work and in activating the new role of the Presidium as a collective political-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee.

It was noted that, proceeding from the stands and decisions of the LCY Congress and of the LCY Central Committee and also from the decisions on collective work and responsibility, the LCY Central Committee Presidium must go on constantly coordinating and enriching the forms of its ideological and political activity so that the Central Committee may take a greater part, and the entire League of Communists and other organized socialist forces of our society may participate in an appropriate way, in formulating and implementing its policy.

It was stressed that such an orientation in the work of the Presidium must come fully to the fore, especially in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Some current questions pertaining to the routine activity of the Presidium were also discussed.

BORBA SAYS POLES MUST RESOLVE CRISIS THEMSELVES

LD081634 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)--At this moment of decisive choice, it is essential that the Poles "take the resolving of their crisis into their own hands"--underlines the daily BORBA in an article today.

"It is the sovereign regime of the Polish people to itself deal with its own problems and determine the lines of its socialist development", the daily writes adding that for this reason "any outside interference or pressure is impermissible".

"If it becomes evident that the Moscow summit of the Warsaw Treaty countries was guided by these ideas, it could be a major contribution to the normalization of the situation in Poland", believes BORBA. In any case, notes the paper, the expressed conviction that Poland can itself overcome its difficulties constitutes "an encouraging indication".

Speculations about Poland from the bloc positions are qualified by BORBA as a hindrance to the constructive efforts being invested by the Polish United Workers' Party and other political forces in Poland, in the search for a political settlement of their own.

In the class of reports and commentaries disseminating confusion, the paper lists those which emphasize the stands of the extremists in the "Solidarity" trade unions as dominant. This is aimed at compromising the processes of regeneration and consolidation of stability in Poland, the paper says.

BCP SECRETARY LILOV MEETS WITH KRAIGHER

AU102028 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Dec (BTA)--Mr Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the Presidency of the SFRY, met Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Views were exchanged on matters pertaining to the development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Mr Sergej Kraigher noted with satisfaction the expanding of reciprocal cooperation and the contacts along party and state lines between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov emphasized the desire and concern of the CC of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government for a further development of all-round cooperation and the friendly relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Departure for Sofia

LD102210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Bulgarian Communist Party Political Bureau member and Central Committee Secretary Aleksandur Lilov left today for Sofia after a shorter working holiday in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

During the several-day stay in Yugoslavia, Lilov conferred with a number of ranking Yugoslav political figures and toured a number of Yugoslav towns.

DOLANC ADDRESSES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD071618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 7 Dec (TANJUG)--The Austrian Communist Party congress resumed its work today with the discussion on internal and foreign political problems on the basis of the report submitted by Franz Muhri, general secretary of the party, entitled "Action Unity Against the Right--for Democracy, Peace and Socialism."

The first head of a foreign delegation on the second day of the congress to take the rostrum was Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who conveyed a message from the LCY Central Committee Presidium to the congress. Greeted with applause by the participants in the congress Dolanc said:

"Dear comrades, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium allow me to convey to the delegates of the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress comradely greetings from communists, working class, nations and nationalities of our country and to express best wishes for a successful and fruitful work of the congress.

"We have been following attentively the activity and efforts by your party as well as the other progressive forces in Austria which contribute to the realization of an all-round democratic development of your country.

"We also wish to stress that relations of friendship and understanding exist between Yugoslavia and Austria and between the peoples and democratic political organizations of the two countries. For this reason we regard very highly the efforts by Austrian communists aimed at a just solution of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities issue in accordance with the provisions of the state agreements.

"One of the important characteristics of present-day international relations is the strengthening of the forces fighting for national independence and social emancipation, and for democratization of political and economic relations between states and nations. However, resistance offered by reactionary and conservative forces to progressive trends in the life of international community remains strong.

"The policy of force continues to be used in solving controversial international issues. Competition between the blocs and the struggle for spheres of influence are expanding to new areas. This has caused a dangerous regression of detente. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been going through difficulties precisely for these reasons. The situation in the Middle and Near East continues to deteriorate instead of improving. Disarmament talks have been halted while at the same time greater sums are being allocated for new arms. New hotbeds of crises are being created, and very difficult problems faced by developing countries are not being solved, causing a continuous deepening of the gap between them and the developed countries.

"For this reason it is our belief that the struggle for democratization of international economic and political relations is the duty of all progressive and democratic parties in the world. The LCY believes that the involvement of all political forces--communists, socialists, social-democrats, Christians and all other peace-loving forces--is necessary to overcome the crisis of detente and to ensure its spreading to all spheres of international relations, and to ensure disarmament and development. It is particularly important to struggle for the establishment of the inalienable right of the people to decide their destiny themselves.

"Lasting peaceful, political and just solutions of crises can be ensured only if the interests of all directly involved countries, the entire international community and liberation movements are taken into account. This could then contribute to peace and social progress.

"A particularly important, independent progressive role in the struggle for eliminating sources of international instability and ensuring lasting peace, for equitable and just international economic and political relations is being played by the nonaligned movement, which for two decades has been the protagonist of the struggle for overcoming bloc division of the world and against imperialism, neocolonialism and all forms of hegemony.

"Dear comrades, as for the workers' movement in the world, it is necessary to stress that an independent search for new forms and ways of the struggle for socialism has been increasingly manifested. The need has been confirmed for the development of equitable relations between individual parties on the basis of principles of their responsibility toward their own working class and people and for the development of independence, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs of other parties and countries as well as for mutual respect. Only consistent respect for these principles and recognition of differences can lead to improving cooperation and strengthening solidarity in the interests of peace and socialism.

"We are convinced that relations between the LCY and the Austrian Communist Party will successfully develop precisely on the basis of these principles, contributing to a greater mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and to peace and socialism.

"The working class, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, headed by the LCY which for more than 4 decades had President Tito at the helm, have achieved great results in building socialism. The socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management has enabled a strong development of material production forces and a constant increase in people's living standards. The League of Communists, as the ideopolitical vanguard, together with all other socialist forces in our society, is striving to strengthen the process of liberating labor and working class through its direct role in making decisions on conditions, means of production and results of its labor, on surplus value and all social activities. By way of direct decision-making by workers in basic organizations of associated labor and delegate assemblies up to the SFRY Assembly, socialist self-managing democracy is being deepened and broadened.

"Unity of our federal multinational community is being built on the basis of constant strengthening of equality and sovereignty of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. They build their mutual relations within the federation on the basis of principles of independence and responsibility for both their own and overall development, and for prosperity and stability of their self-managing community--the SFRY.

"Dear comrade delegates, as you know, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, died in May this year. His outstanding contribution to the creation and building of socialist self-management Yugoslavia and to the development of the League of Communists is well known even beyond our country's borders. In the presence of representatives of a great number of states, parties and movements, including your own party, Yugoslav nations and nationalities, all working people, communists, the old and the young said farewell to Comrade Tito with great pain and grief. They thus underlined their deep devotion to Tito's work and the heritage of our revolution, both in the building of socialist self-management and political national equality on the internal plane, in defense of our independence, integrity and nonalignment, and in the struggle for (?new) and democratic international relations.

"Comrade Tito struggled tirelessly for the peace which mankind needs so much, for full establishment of the original principles of nonalignment, both in the movement itself and in the international community as a whole and for victory of the cause of peace, social progress and socialism. He also struggled for strict adherence to the principles of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe for equitable relations between communist parties and between all other democratic and progressive political forces.

"On this occasion we again wish to repeat what the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia stressed when they said farewell to their president--Tito's work will remain a lasting characteristic of nonaligned and self-managing Yugoslavia and the LCY.

"Allow me finally to express warmest wishes to you and all Austrian communists for complete success in reaching and implementing the conclusions of the congress, and for further successes in the work and progressive social transformation of Austria."

Stane Dolanc's final words were greeted with applause. Walter Bayer, president of the Student Communist Organization, who chaired the meeting,thanked the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for his words. Bayer expressed his satisfaction that there are "fraternal and friendly relations with Yugoslav communists." He also paid tribute to the LCY for its international efforts aimed at detente and disarmament and for its contribution in the nonaligned movement. The Austrian Communist Party, Bayer stated, is firmly on the side of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria which are struggling for the implementation of Article 7 of the state agreement on minorities.

It was noted among guests and observers that this was the first time that the nonaligned movement and Yugoslavia's contribution in it has been mentioned at the congress and in all up-to-date official statements by the Austrian Communist Party.

Returns From Austria

LD102302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1757 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--The LCY delegation to the 24th Austrian Communist Party Congress, headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned from Vienna today. During his stay in Austria, Stane Dolanc also had talks with Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian chancellor and president of the Socialist Party.

At the railroad station in Belgrade the delegation was welcomed by Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Dr Helmut Lidermann, Austrian ambassador in Belgrade.

MARKOVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISIT AUSTRIA

Meeting With Minority Groups

LD102046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and members of the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, on an official visit to Austria, conferred in the Yugoslav Embassy here today with representatives of the Slovene and Croatian nationality groups in Austria about problems in the struggle for the fulfilment of the nationality groups' rights from Article No 7 of the Austrian State Treaty.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic told the Slovene and Croatian nationality groups' representatives that, in its hitherto contacts in Austria, the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation [word indistinct] called attention to the minority problem and stressed that Yugoslavia will never rate the minority question below bilateral relations. Yugoslavia in fact maintains that bilateral relations must create the necessary climate for positively solving the question of nationality groups.

Meeting With Kirchschlaeger

LD102216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today received a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic.

A lengthy and friendly talk ensued.

During the talk, the mutual satisfaction was underlined with the state and development of bilateral relations to date, particularly of late. President Kirchschlaeger stressed good and useful cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia at the Madrid session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The Austrian president underlined that the two countries have created a favorable climate for relations which now enable Austria and Yugoslavia to maintain an open and commonsense dialogue on all questions. The Austrian president recalled that he and Chancellor Kreisky attended the funeral of President Tito in Belgrade and said that this was a token of profound respect for the late Yugoslav president and of undoubted friendship towards Yugoslavia.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic, for his part underlined that, regardless of the past difficulties, relations between the two countries are now gaining a new quality.

The very fact that both countries are ready to view problems realistically and strive for their solution through mutual efforts is the fundamental element of the new quality.

Economic cooperation between the two countries and the economic situation in each were also discussed and, in this context, the question of Yugoslavia's deficit in commodity exchange with Austria.

During the talk between the Yugoslav delegation and Austrian Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher ways were pointed out for overcoming Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with Austria and enabling the expansion of cooperation and commodity exchange.

The Yugoslav delegation drew attention to Austria's high trade tariffs due to which Yugoslav producers turn more to other countries for exports. Also discussed were measures for promoting trade relations.

Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr today offered a luncheon in honour of Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic and members of the delegation. The luncheon was attended by ranking Austrian officials.

In the toasts at the luncheon, Pahr and Markovic stressed the two countries' successful cooperation and good-neighbor relations and pointed to their joint efforts to bring about the relaxation of tensions in the world and the cooperation within the United Nations.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation today visited the Austrian parliament where it conferred with members of both houses.

MOJSOV MEETS WITH CYPRUS PARTY OFFICIAL

LD101120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, received today a delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], led by Andreas Fantis, deputy secretary general of the party. During a friendly conversation both sides expressed their readiness for the development of cooperation between the LCY and AKEL. The Cyrpus problem was discussed as well.

Andreas Fantis stressed that AKEL particularly appreciates the unceasing efforts of the LCY and of the SFRY for an equitable solution of the Cyprus problem and also Yugoslavia's solidarity with the people of Cyprus.

Lazar Mojsov said that the LCY will continue to work so that together with other non-aligned countries Yugoslavia will advocate the fulfillment of the just demands of the people of Cyprus regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the independence of the Republic of Cyprus.

The meeting was attended by Borislav Milosefic, assistance executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, AKEL Central Committee member K. Ioannidhis, and other officials.

HODZA ARRIVES IN GUINEA, WELCOMED BY SEKOU TOURE

LD092300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 9 Dec 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Conakry, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza today arrived on a three-day official visit to the Republic of Guinea at invitation of Guinea President Sekou Toure. Immediately after his arrival a rally was held in the National Palace. The rally was addressed by Sekou Toure and Fadilj Hodza.

Top party and government personalities of Guinea, together with representatives of the diplomatic corps and some three thousand young activists of the Guinea Democratic Party payed homage by a minute of silence to late Yugoslav President Tito. President Sekou Toure then spoke of Tito as the builder of the Yugoslav-Guinean friendship. He particularly stressed Yugoslavia's help to Guinea in crucial moments of its history. Sekou Toure particularly highly assessed Yugoslavia's role in closing the ranks of non-aligned countries.

"In spite of all attacks and the deteriorated international situation, a growing number of peoples on all continents are turning to the movement of non-alignment as the only alternative," said Sekou Toure. In spite of everything, he emphasized, the liberation struggle of African peoples against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism is irresistibly continuing.

Responding to the speech of welcome pronounced by the president of Guinea, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza said that Yugoslav-Guinean cooperation has firm foundations which were laid by Sekou Toure and Tito, and expressed the wish for the promotion of all-round cooperation in the economic and other fields between the two countries. Hodza also stated that Yugoslavia shares the concern felt by the other non-aligned countries over the serious deterioration in the international situation and frequent military interventions and conflicts.

He expressed concern over the Iraqi-Iranian conflict which does not subside, and pointed to the need of the nonaligned countries investing maximum efforts for overcoming this conflict and finding a peaceful solution on the basis of the principles of the U.N. Charter and the policy of nonalignment. Fadilj Hodza concluded that the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi will contribute to the non-aligned movement continuing to realize its noble aims with still greater success.

The official talks between Sekou Toure and Fadilj Hodza, at which views will be exchanged on current international questions and on bilateral cooperation continue tomorrow.

Talks With Sekou Toure

LD102200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Conakry, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Guinea agree that the action from the position of nonalignment is the right alternative to current tense international relations. They stated that actual steps in this sense can be taken at the pending ministerial non-aligned meeting in New Delhi.

This was stated in talk between Guinea President Sekou Toure and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza on Tuesday night. Fadilj Hodza is on a three-day friendly visit to Guinea.

The two sides also agreed on the necessity to strengthen solidarity of the nonaligned countries in the forthcoming situation with more frequent efforts of big powers to solve problems by interfering in internal affairs.

Sekou Toure said that the nonaligned movement should invest efforts towards unity and solidarity on the basis of original principles set by its founders of whom he particularly singled out President Tito.

Fadilj Hodza finishes the visit to Guinea tomorrow and leaves for a visit to Ghana.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CHIEF CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Grlickov

LD101746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr. Aleksandar Grlickov today held talks with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, headed by party Secretary-General Georges Hawi.

This is the first official visit by a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party to Yugoslavia.

At the talks views were exchanged on current international questions and on focuses of crisis. The deteriorated situation in the Middle East was especially discussed. The importance and activity of the policy of non-alignment were also topics of the talks.

The delegations made a wide review of the situation in the workers, communist and progressive movements in the world.

Meeting With Dragosavac

LD102154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Secretary Dusan Dragosavac today conferred with a Lebanese Communist Party (LCP) delegation, headed by party Secretary General Georges Hawi. During the friendly and open talk, information was exchanged about the activities of the two parties at the internal level. Both sides expressed the readiness further to promote their friendly and comprehensive cooperation. Georges Hawi spoke about the role and activities of the LCP, particularly after the fourth party plenum last year.

Dusan Dragosavac informed the LCP delegation about the LCY's role in Yugoslavia's socio-political and economic development and particularly the further strengthening of the system of socialist self-management and the economic stabilization process.

MINIC SPEAKS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT BELGRADE YPA CLUB

LD111006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG)--In the Yugoslav People's Army Club in Belgrade today, as part of the routine officers' educational program Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke to the officers and civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army of the Belgrade garrison about Yugoslavia's foreign political activity in the struggle to preserve peace in the world.

PETITION TO PUBLISH JAVNOST JOURNAL TURNED DOWN

LD090056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1955 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)--The Assembly of the Belgrade municipality of Savski Venac at its session this evening did not adopt the request put forward by a group of citizens that a publishing council for the periodical JAVNOST be formed. It noted that there are no conditions to prove social interest exists for the publication of this periodical.

This attitude was adopted by the Savski Venac Municipal Assembly on the proposal of the municipal Commission for the Sociopolitical System.

A request for the publication of this periodical was submitted some time ago by a group of citizens, including the writer Dobrica Cosic, Prof Ljubomir Tadic and Dusan Boskovic, Zoran Djindjic, Zoran Gavrilovic, Nebojsa Popov, Svetozar Stojanovic, Vojislav Stojanovic and Lazar Trifunovic.

The Savski Venac muncipality SAWP stressed in its argument to the Municipal Assembly that the persons who submitted the request were demanding a change in the political system by bypassing the League of Communists and associated labor and that they champion the legalization of opposition activity by opponents of the system. The request for launching the periodical also contains [word indistinct] of the opponents of the system. The request for launching the periodical also contains arbitrary assessments about the absence of freedom, dogmatism and lack of possibility for creative expression--though the works of some of the persons making the request have a large circulation and are studied in school syllabuses.

Some participants in the discussion noted that the initiators of the magazine have long been in conflict with the League of Communists and with the theory and practice of our society, while the ideological basis of the magazine is similar to that advocated by Milovan Djilas and others who wish that they alone be the abiters of morality and who seek a privileged position for themselves. For this reason and because of other retrograde factors the concept of the magazine objectively leans toward reactionary rightwing forces. One delegate, an employee of the Belgrade publishing-printing enterprise said during the debate that our working class has displayed maturity and it does not require "elite groups" outside the LCY promoting "democratic and humane socialism." He said that an emissary of this group had been in Bigz "but I can tell you freely and very proudly that Bigz printers would never print a magazine with the proposed content and with such objectives."

It was also said in the discussion that there is nothing unknown in the concept of the proposers of the magazine, except the way in which they wish to operate. It was said that even before the idea to start the magazine had been submitted, the initiators had tried to gather together a number of intellectuals to use them for their own purposes, and that long before their request they had turned to the foreign public so as to bring pressure to bear and to carry out their objectives, thus showing in advance the nature of their actions.